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POPULAR

COMPUTATION

A McGraw-Hill Publication

AT&T'S UNIX PC

LAPTOP COMPUTERS:

Special Report & Buyer's Guide

HARDWARE OF THE MONTH:

NEC's New Laptop Datavue's Portable Portable Printers NCR PC4

> WHO'S CENSORING YOUR ELECTRONIC MAIL?

SOFTWARE OF THE MONTH:

Microsoft's Mac Business Series: Multiplan, Chart, Word and File

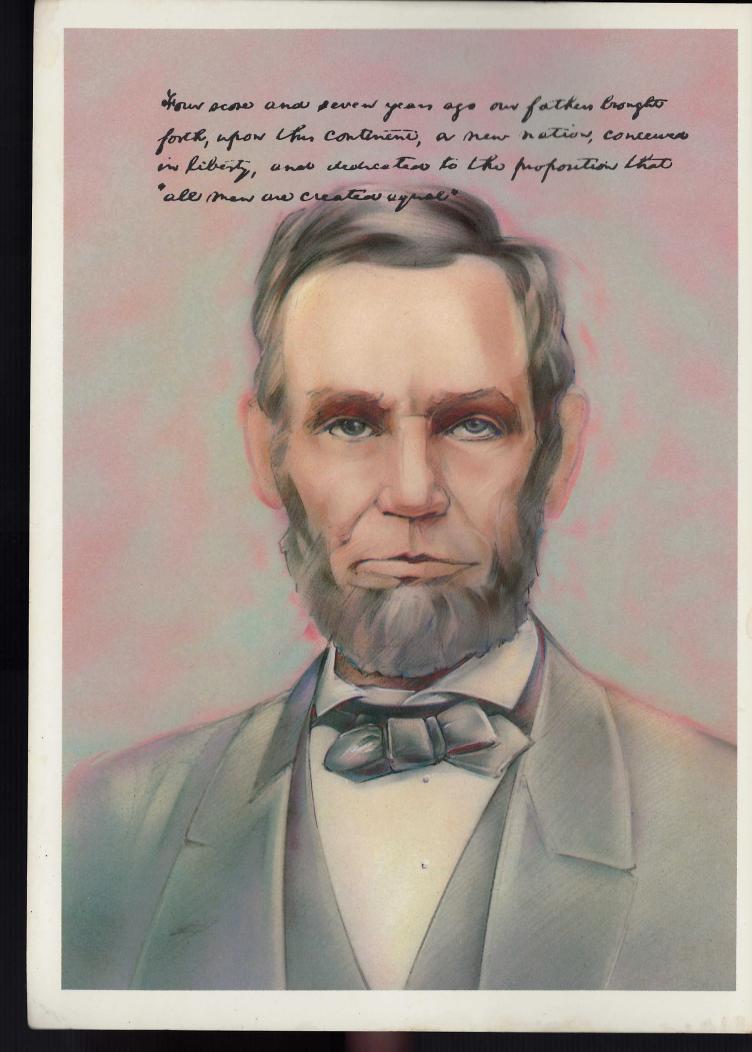
Infocom's First Database: Cornerstone

Professional Word Processing: Xywrite

CONTROL YOUR COMPUTER WITH PLAIN ENGLISH COMMANDS



A SUPERPOWER'S STRATEGIC ENTRY IN THE BUSINESS COMPUTING BATTLE



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The Leading Edge™ Word
Processor is an incredible breakthrough in price and performance. Priced at \$250 including
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Or how to get the great Leading Edge Word Processing (Purchase, alas, is required).



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For the name of the dealer nearest you, give us a call 800-343-6833 or, (617) 828-8150

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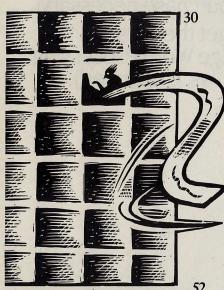
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POPULAR COMPUTING

Improving Productivity for Managers and Professionals





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RANDOM ACCESS

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Integrated Software Meets the Macintosh . . . Making Portables
Readable . . . Comics by Computer . . . IBM Drops the
PCjr . . . Observations

■ Telecomputing

On-Line Travel Services: You'll save time and money comparing flight times, air fares, seat availability, and special deals listed on Compuserve, Delphi, Dow Jones News/Retrieval, and The Source.

■ MARKETPLACE

Why Not Buy by Mail?: If you are patient and reasonably knowledgeable about hardware, you'll profit from buying computers and peripherals from mail-order companies. Here are some tips to help you shop wisely.

BUSINESS

Communication Is the Key: Microcomputers sometimes encourage office workers to become "information hermits," with disastrous results. Here are three ways to boost cooperation and avoid go-it-alone work habits.

AT LARGE

Personal Computers Look Backward: Amateur genealogists go further back faster thanks to new software that can organize their paper files and access such enormous computerized databases as the one at the National Archives.

COLUMNS

COMPUTER JOURNAL

Seattle's Slew of Software: Journeying to Seattle and beyond, Steven Levy visits the entrepreneurs who are responsible for the software explosion in Silicon Northwest.

■ Micro Revolution

A High-Tech Education: Computers can work miracles—even in the struggle to teach kids to read, Jerry Pournelle believes. But only where miracles are expected, are miracles common.

■ MILLER'S TIME

Natural Language Interfaces: New links that let you operate programs and databases with plain-English commands may replace operating environments that use windows, icons, menus, and mice, predicts Michael I. Miller.

■ THE TECHNOKLUTZ

do you ib'm?: Stephen Banker and the Technoklutz ponder Big Blue's secret plans to branch out into dancing lessons and wonder where it will all lead.

FEATURES

AT&T Escalates the Micro Wars: With the Unix PC now in their arsenal, the generals of AT&T Computer Systems are plotting the strategy to invade the offices of the Fortune 2000 companies.

At Risk: Your On-Line Freedom: Now that telecommunications is commonplace, we face grave questions about privacy, censorship, and criminal liability for electronic mail and other on-line transmissions.



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SPECIAL REPORT

Laptop Computers: They're tiny, work anywhere, and weigh only 5 pounds. In Part 1 we offer a buyer's guide to these take-along machines, and in Part 2 we preview the fantastic portable displays on the way.

REVIEWS

HARDWARE

The Quadram Datavue 25: Quadram's first computer is also the first battery-powered portable with a 51/4-inch drive and IBM PC compatibility.

The NEC Starlet: This second-generation laptop offers the most power and the largest display of any machine in its class.

The NCR PC4: NCR's new personal computer is IBM PC-compatible with a difference—it's exceptionally easy to use.

The Hush 80 P and Epson P-80: Portable printers the size of a cigarette carton allow you to make hard-copy notes and memos while on the road.

The PG Expansion RAM: Double the memory of your Model 100.

Business Series for the Macintosh: Microsoft's Multiplan, Chart, Word, and File work alone or in concert to give the Mac a new corporate status.

Cornerstone: Easy to learn, this powerful menu-driven relational database from Infocom gets the job done fast.

117 Simply Perfect: If you're running your small business with the aid of an Apple II, this well-integrated word processor and database may be for you.

Xywrite II Plus: Speed and power are the hallmarks of this word-processing 120 program for the IBM PC.

Digital Paintbrush: This graphics toolbox serves both professionals and amateurs.

BOOKS

127 Customizing the Word Processor: A writer's tutorial shows how to fit the tool to the task.

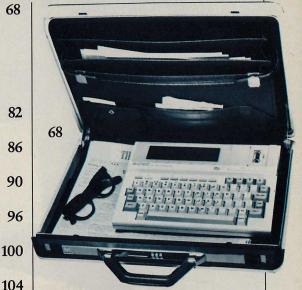
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REACTIONS: LETTERS, READER FEEDBACK, OPINION

On the Cover: AT&T's Unix PC: photograph by David Bishop

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How to avoid paying your bills. by Alan Greenspan



Alan Greenspan, Famous Economic Advisor

"The other day, a prominent politician in the executive branch of our government phoned me up.

'Alan', he said to me, 'the budget is a mess'.

'No joke', I said.

'Not that budget,' the prominent politician continued. 'My budget. My checking's overdrawn.

They're threatening to disconnect my phones. I even got into a shouting match with my wife

when I tried to lay off the servants.

'Civil?'

'Not very. And I think I'm about to be audited. What would I show them? Who keeps receipts for embassy parties?'

At this point, we were disconnected. And although it was too late to teach proper money management to this prominent politician, there is a lesson all of us can learn from his misfortune.

Everyone has to pay their bills, and nobody likes to do it.

You can keep file folders full of bills, drawers stuffed with grocery receipts, envelopes brimming with cancelled checks, and at the end of the month. it still takes hours to figure out just where your money has gone. Not to mention how long it takes to straighten things out at the end of the year.

Well, after years of financial consulting, I've discovered a way to avoid paying your bills: let an Apple® II Personal Computer pay them for you.

There are several advantages to letting an Apple handle your finances.

It will save you time.

It will organize everything. It will tell you, at a glance,

exactly what is going on with your money.

It will pay your bills, and never send you any. And now, I'd like to turn the page over to those nice people at Apple, who will explain, in their own excruciating detail, just what I'm talking about."

The Apple II and the Home Budget.

With software programs like The Home Accountant™

and Dollars & Sense, the Apple II makes it easy to set up household books. First, it will ask you some questions about your home finances. Like how much money you bring in each month, how much rent you pay, and whether you owe money to credit card companies, mortgage

holders, or any other surly characters. Then, it will ask you to enter some of the bills you receive each month whose prices may vary:



An Apple II will take care of everything from your household budget to your taxes with software programs like Dollars & Sense, The Home Accountant, and Tax Preparer.

phone, utilities, and the like. Then, it will ask you where you keep your money, and for the numbers of your various checking and savings accounts.

That's really all there is to it. After that, an Apple II can automatically write checks for all your fixed expenses each month. It will also tell you what other bills you can be expecting, and when you enter their costs, an Apple II will pay them, too.

An Apple II will see to it that your checkbooks remain balanced, and that you'll know when your expenses are about to exceed your income. It can even help you plan to buy a new car. Or a home.

Or a fur-lined boat, if your budget permits.



With our Scribe® color/graphics printer, you can automatically print out your own checks — not to mention reports, papers, almost anything.

How to avoid your banker.

After the Apple II writes your checks, it can call your bank with the help of your telephone and an Apple modem. And faster than a teller can say"Next window,

please," you can find out all your balances, enter deposits, see what checks have cleared, transfer money from one account to another, and even pay off some of your credit cards and other bills electronically—without ever writing a check.

So the only time you'll have to go to the bank is when you want to visit with your money, personally.

Which, when







It can manage your entire stock portfolio with programs like Dow Jones Investor's Workshop™ and Charles Schwab and Company's The Equalizer.™ It can even show you what's going on in your bank account.*

The Apple II and making money.

An Apple II can do wondrous things for your personal finances. With several different software programs, you can become your own stockbroker. Again, by



This is an Apple modem. Not much to look at, we admit; but it does let you pay bills and tr stocks by phone. It also connects your Apple II to a wealth of information services, like THE SOURCE™ and CompuServe.™

using an Apple modem, you'll gain instant access to financial news sources like The Wall Street Journal, Barrons, and the Dow Jones News/Retrieval® service. Find out what they've been saying on Wall \$treet Week. And in most cases, get up to the minute price quotes on over six thousand stocks, options, and other securities.

An Apple II lets you buy and sell securities right in your home or office, at the moment you want to make the trade. It automatically updates your portfolio and gives you detailed holding reports. It even produces charts and graphs, so you can quickly see how you and your investments are doing.

A little tax relief.

If you become perturbed everytime the subject of doing taxes comes up, an Apple II can do them for you with programs like Forecast™and Tax Preparer.™

It can store your records, plan for the next

year, and calculate your taxes.

You'll be alerted to payments you've made over the year that may be tax-deductible. It even keeps year-round records, automatically updating totals and making corrections for you. It will even print

out completed tax forms that the I.R.S. will accept.

And it can do about 10,000 other things totally unrelat-

done in moderation, we can recommend most highly. ed to taxes or this ad. So there's no telling how far an Apple II can take you.

"Well, I think that about covers it. And what if, after all of this, you still have some money left over?

Congratulations. You're doing a lot better than the government."



^{*}A note to Dr. Greenspan's relatives: He says, "Don't get excited. This isn't my real bank account." 1985 Apple Computer, Inc. Apple and the Apple logo are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. The Home Accountant is a trademark of Continental Software. Dollars & Sense and Forecast are trademarks of Monogram. Dow Jones News/ Retrieval and Dow Jones Investor's Workshop are trademarks of Dow Jones and Company, Inc. Tax Preparer is a trademark of Howard Software Services Scribe is a registered trademark leademark Inc. The Source Telecomputing Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reader's Digest Association, Inc. CompuServe is a trademark of CompuServe Corporation, an H & R Block Company. The Equalizer and Equalizer are trademarks of Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Spectrum is a registered service mark of the Chase Manhattan Corporation. For an authorized Apple dealer near you call (800) 268-7796 or (800) 268-7637.

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Write a check three months ago for the wrong amount?

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list with all the people you do business with?

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All that you'll ever want and then some.

Graphics?

We've got them, pie charts, bar graphs and trend analysis.

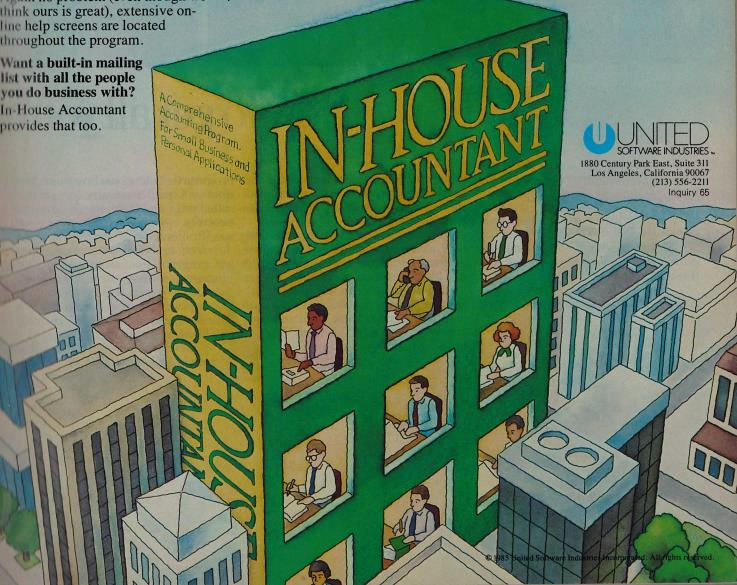
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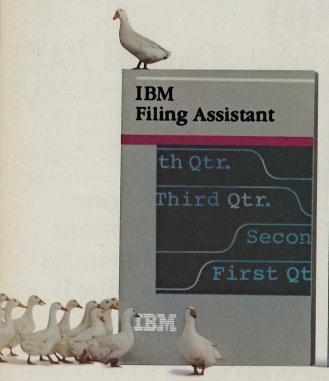
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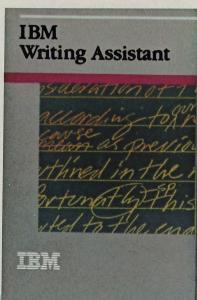
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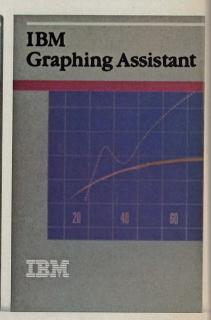
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How to get all your

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There's a program in IBM's Assistant Series to handle each of the most

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But unlike software programs that If you line up the right software, can't share information with other programs, the IBM Assistants work together as a team, as well as alone.

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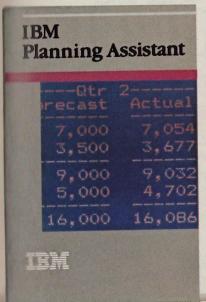
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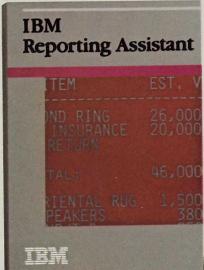
important jobs people are using per- program that allows you to organize and sonal computers for these days: spread- store information in any format that suits you, and retrieve it instantaneously, according to your own specifications.

Writing Assistant is a word processing program that shows you on the screen just what your words will look like on paper. It helps correct misspelled words and even lets you insert forecasts or graphs from other

Assistants into your text.

Graphing Assistant turns numbers into pictures. Like all the Assis-







ducks in a row.

So you can see what the bottom line looks like as a pie chart, a bar chart or a line chart. Or all three. In minutes.

Planning Assistant is a powerful new spreadsheet that replaces complex commands used in earlier programs with plain English (TOTAL instead of C21+D21+E21+F21+G21). It's smart enough to widen columns automatically to fit your entries. It will even fill in the blank after "Dec 85" with "Jan 86."

Then there's Reporting Assistant, to

tants, it accepts information from the key- help you create customized reports board, or directly from Filing Assistant. (complete with totals, subtotals and aver-Series. Just seeing them in action may ages) of your Filing Assistant data.

Every program in the IBM Assistant Series works with every computer, every display and every printer in the 1-800-447-8090. IBM Personal Computer family. And each program costs less than \$150.

Any authorized IBM Personal Computer dealer or IBM Product Center can

give you a demonstration of the Assistant make you feel more organized. For the location of the store nearest you, call 1-800-447-4700. In Alaska or Hawaii,

Personal Computer Software

WEASKED THE CRITICS TO TEAR APART ALPHA'S DATA BASE MANAGER II



"DBM II offers information managers a file control system as good or better than any other on the market. The documentation with DBM II meets the bigh standards of all business applications packages from Alpha."



"I used DBM II for about a month. I tried everything I could to get the program to fail, without success. Alpha has evidently anticipated almost every human misuse of the system. Overall, DBM II is an exciting product."



"A product of the future is available today in DBM II. It not only gives you all the features of a typical data base management system, but it also provides you with access to files developed with other programs."



"I recommend DBM II bigbly. It is well debugged and easy to use. It will work with the bulk of 'other' packages today. You won't bave to re-learn your favorite programs with DBM II."



"DBM II must have been developed for business people who want nothing to do with becoming computer literate, and everything to do with easily running business applications. It's so easy you can run a data base within two minutes of booting the disk."



"Sensing the frustration that grows out of baving spreadsheets and word processors that don't communicate, and recognizing the need for a data management program for the business computer user, Alpha created DBM II."

We thought you'd like to see the pieces left behind after the nation's leading software critics got their hands on Data Base Manager II—The Integrator.

What they said is what thousands of happy DBM II users have been saying for a long time. It's easy to use, powerful, flexible. And unlike any other data base program you can buy, it lets you instantly integrate files from just about any word processor and spreadsheet

So DBM II lets you talk more easily to your computer. And it lets your other computer programs talk to each other. Like WordStar™ to Lotus 1-2-3™. Or Multiplan™ to Multimate™ Or any other com-

bination of programs you like. So reports, form letters, even bookkeeping functions are a snap.

And if the critics thought DBM II was great before, wait until they see our newly updated Version 2.0. It's got all the same easy to use features, and then some.

Like simplified menus so your work goes even faster. Or the fabulous new feature called AlphaKEY, that lets

you pre-program your own data processing routines, and repeat them with a single keystroke.

But the real test is not what we say, or what the critics say. It's what you'll say when you see it for yourself at your Alpha Software Dealer.



If you now own DBM II, call us about our generous upgrade program. 1-800-451-1018, or in (MA) 1-800-462-2016.

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ACCESS

NEWS

Integrated Software Meets the Macintosh

s Apple continues to push its Macintosh into the office market, software developers are doing their part by introducing a variety of integrated packages aimed at business users.

Lotus Development Corp.'s Jazz has garnered the most prerelease publicity, although other firms such as Microsoft, Hayden Software, and Haba Systems hope to give Lotus a run for its money by offering simpler integrated packages.

Jazz, which will run only on the 512K Mac, combines word-processing, spreadsheet, graphics, database, and communications capabilities—making it by far the most comprehen-

sive package offered for the Macintosh.

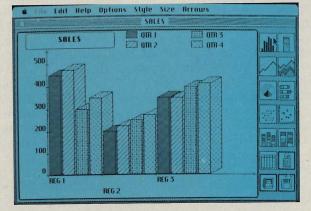
Each Jazz application is designed to offer the features you would expect in a stand-alone program. For instance, the word processor allows you to have two documents open simultaneously and to paste pictures, graphs, or spreadsheet columns into

your documents. The 256-column by 8192-row worksheet has many built-in functions. Jazz also provides six kinds of graphs with presentation-quality output, a form-oriented file manager, and communications software that will handle 1-2-3, Symphony, and Microsoft SYLK files.

Unlike Lotus's Symphony, Jazz uses different data formats for its five applications, all of which can be integrated through a software feature called Hot View. For example, you can use a spreadsheet to prepare a graph for a word-processing document, and when you make changes to the spreadsheet, the program automatically updates the graph in the

document.

In March, Lotus pushed the \$595 package's shipping date back two months to late May. Right after Jazz was announced last fall, though, other software firms rose to the challenge and we are already seeing alternatives to Jazz—packages that have fewer applications and



HAYDEN'S ENSEMBLE WILL RUN ON THE 128K MAC.

RANDOM ACCESS IUNE 1985

features but generally cost less.

Microsoft's Excel offers a powerful yet easy-to-use combination of spreadsheet, graphics, and list management capabilities for the 512K Macintosh. By concentrating on spreadsheet applications, Microsoft is taking a more focused approach.

Excel should answer the need for a Macintosh product along the lines of Lotus's 1-2-3.

Excel offers a number of sophisticated features. You can display graphs and worksheets on the screen simultaneously, and changes in a worksheet can be immediately reflected in the graphs. The software allows a huge worksheet—256 columns by 16,384 rows—and can label the rows and columns in either the R1C1 (row 1, column 1) format or the more

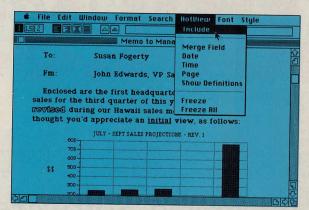
common A1 (column A, row 1) format. Excel also includes a macro feature that records your moves on the spreadsheet for automatic repetition later. The program's graphics features let you display or print a variety of sophisticated images, and Excel will accept files created with Multiplan, Microsoft Chart, or Lotus's 1-2-3. The \$399 product is slated to be available in July.

While both Jazz and Excel require the larger RAM of the Fat Mac, owners of the 128K Macintosh need not despair—several less expensive integrated packages are available, albeit with less depth to them because of memory limitations.

Ensemble, which was written by Controle X, a French firm, and is distributed by Hayden Software, has database, graphics, and limited word-processing features. The product is based on a form-oriented file management function with which you can design a page that includes text, numbers, or even pictures. The pictures can be created with Ensemble or brought in from MacPaint.

The program lets you select and sort records as well as perform calculations on the data. Additionally, you can display records in a table format or create two- or threedimensional column, area, or pie charts based on the data. Though you can't print the graphs directly, you can paste them into fields in reports to be printed later.

Hayden says the program will also take advantage of the larger 512K Mac, using the extra memory to



Lotus's Jazz uses "Hot View" to merge data.

work faster. Ensemble, priced at \$299, met its scheduled March shipping date.

Another alternative for the 128K Mac is Haba Systems' Quartet, which offers a fast spreadsheet along with graphics, list management, and limited text editing for annotating spreadsheets and graphs.

Quartet has a 62-column by 999-row spreadsheet and lets you create pie and bar charts and line graphs. Haba Systems says that Quartet will accommodate a larger spreadsheet on a 512K Macintosh. According to the company, the \$199 program was scheduled to reach dealers' shelves at the end of March.

ord-processing, spreadsheet, database, and telecommunications functions will also be available in Infinity, a \$99 package for the 128K Mac created by Matrix/Systems Group.

Originally developed for Atari computers, Infinity lets you display four windows at a time from any combination of its four applications. Because the product uses virtual memory (that is, it stores your working data on disk rather than exclusively in RAM), the firm says it will accommodate a spreadsheet of up to

65,000 columns and rows.

Macintosh's unusual environment may also spur the development of different modes of integration. For instance, T/Maker has introduced Clickon Worksheet, an \$80 desktop accessory that lets you create spreadsheets or graphs and paste

them into other program files. The 50-row by 20-column spreadsheet includes built-in financial functions, templates for common applications, and a feature that lets you see nonadjacent columns on the same screen.

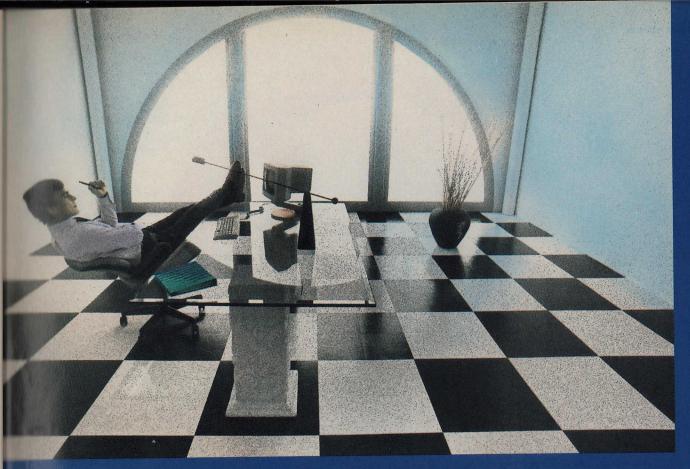
Another answer is offered by Apple's own system called Switcher. Written by Andy Hertzfeld, a member of the original Mac development group, Switcher essentially lets you divide your Macintosh into segments—for example, four sections with

128K bytes of memory in each. You can run a different application in each segment and switch readily from one to another, using the clipboard to move information. Thus, Switcher gives you capabilities nearly identical to what you would have with a multiple-function program in which the clipboard is the only method of integration. Although it was not certain at press time, Apple's Guy Kawasaki, in charge of third-party software support, indicated that Switcher would "likely be licensed to software developers" at no cost.

Several software vendors feel that Switcher may help less complex applications compete against Jazz. For instance, Microsoft suggests you could use it with all four members of its Macintosh Business Series (see review, page 104) or with Excel and Microsoft Word.

All these solutions make the individual functions of several applications available at any time, and they make it easier to combine different kinds of information in the same report. As a result, they offer Apple some needed ammunition in its effort to position Macintosh in the business arena.

-MICHAEL J. MILLER



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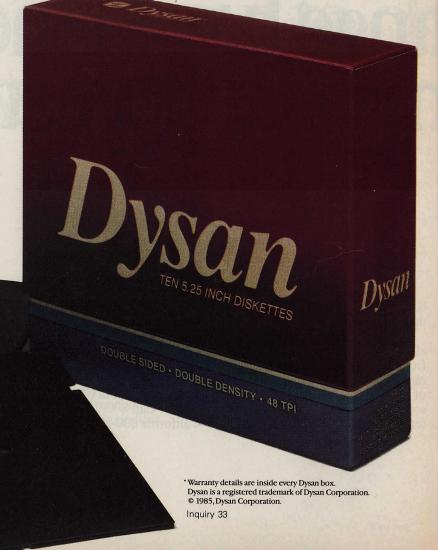
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Making Portables Readable



THE KAYPRO 2000 WITH 25-LINE DISPLAY.

t's no secret that many people consider the liquid crystal display (LCD) screens found on most portable computers to be less than adequate. But recent announcements by several manufacturers of such machines promise some notable improvements.

Morrow Computer has begun shipping its Pivot portable with a new backlit LCD screen that displays white characters on a dark background, a modification that makes the screen much easier to read. Morrow also recently reduced the price of its Pivot models with 16-line displays by \$1000. A dualdrive machine with 256K bytes of RAM now lists for \$1995; a similar machine with 640K bytes is \$800 more. After July 15, owners of the current machines will be able to trade up to a 25-line version for an additional \$1000.

Data General has also made changes to its Data General One, a portable with a full-size 25-line display that has been widely criticized as being nearly unreadable. The screens on new machines will

tilt back so you can adjust the viewing angle to better take advantage of available light. The firm is also using a newer version of the screen, which it says increases the character-to-screen contrast. Although we hadn't seen the new screen at press time, the improvements sound promising. The base price of the Data General One remains at \$2895.

A new entry in the lap-sized portable market comes from Kaypro, the company that made its name with low prices on larger, transportable computers. The \$1995 Kaypro 2000 has a 25-line display, a single 3½-inch microfloppy-disk drive, and 256K bytes of RAM (expandable to 640K bytes). According to the firm, the battery-powered Kaypro

2000 runs most software designed for the IBM PC (if, of course, it's in 3½-inch format).

Finally, Grid Systems has introduced its new Gridcase family of IBM-compatible portables. With 128K bytes of RAM, parallel and serial ports, a 31/2-inch drive, and an LCD screen, the Gridcase 1 costs about \$3000. At around \$3200, the Gridcase 2 features an enhanced LCD with blue characters on a yellow background and a wider viewing angle. And for the ultimate in readability, the Gridcase 3 offers a gas plasma display for \$4350. All three boast options such as RGB video output, RAM expansion, and built-in modems.

-MICHAEL J. MILLER

Comics by Computer

oly Disk Drives, Batman! Personal computers are even being used to draw comic books. First Comics Inc. of Evanston, Illinois, has released Shatter, the first comic book drawn completely on a personal computer, in this case the Apple Macintosh.

Artist Michael Saenz used Mac-Paint on a 128K

Macintosh to create each page, according to First Comics managing editor Michael Gold. Although "it took a little bit longer" to do the first issue than with the traditional pen-and-ink method, Gold expects computers will eventually be faster than traditional methods because the artist can make changes on the disk rather than on the production boards.

When a drawing is completed, it is printed out on an Imagewriter printer and then colored. Gold says

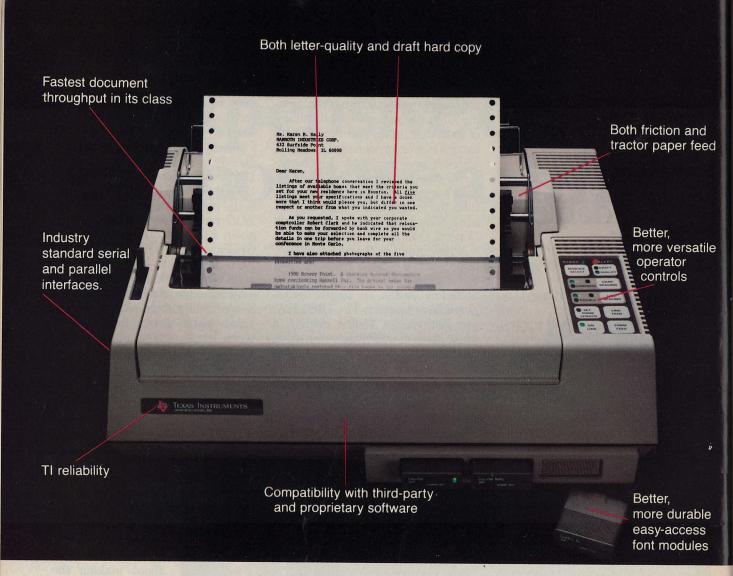


the firm looked at using the Macintosh to produce the color guides as well but decided against it because of worries about making the color dots register exactly.

In the future, Gold says, the firm would like to experiment both with color and with Apple's Laserwriter printer. "We're very excited" about the possibilities, he adds.

Shatter, the story of a 21st-century police officer in a world where everything is computerized, was created by artist Saenz and writer Peter Gillis. It was initially released as a \$1.75 book-length special edition in March to comic book specialty stores and some computer stores. Gold says the series will continue as a backup feature in First's Jon Sable, Freelance for six months and will then be followed by at least one more special full-length issue.

—MICHAEL J. MILLER



The TI 855 microprinter. No other printer says better so many ways.

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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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JUNE 1985

IBM Drops the PCjr

he rocky road of IBM's PCjr reached an abrupt dead end this March when the firm announced that it had ceased production of the little tyke in its personal computer family. While the company said it would continue to support the machine by offering cartridge software, memory expansions, and parts, IBM's announcement has been widely interpreted as an admission of defeat in the sagging home computer market.

Less than two years ago, the in-

dustry was buzzing with expectations about the PCjr, then known by its code name Peanut. But the machine faltered coming out of the gate, and consumer response was mild. Rather than wowing anyone with its infrared wireless technology, the Jr's keyboard was roundly condemned for its rubber-topped "Chiclet" keys.

When IBM furnished a much-improved keyboard and eventually slapped what some felt was a predatory price on the PCjr, sales did take off, but apparently profits didn't. Although some pundits suggest that IBM's discontinuation of the PCjr is merely part of a larger plan—indeed, it is very likely that IBM will have another \$1000 computer on the market later this year—the record indicates that Big Blue's dominance in the industry

didn't do much for it in the home market.

In fact, the demise of the PCjr may well signal the end of anything that could properly be called a home market. As Atari vice-president James Copland puts it, "There's no such thing as a home computer. The only difference is price."

By all rights, Apple, Commodore, and Atari should be able to make some gains in the couple of months before IBM gets its ducks back in a row—unless, of course, IBM puts liquidation-sale prices on its remaining stock of PCjrs. According to a study by Future Computing, IBM held an 18 percent market share among personal computer manufacturers selling to homes in 1984.

News and Observations are compiled by West Coast editors Paul Freiberger, Michael J. Miller, and Jonathan Sacks.

OBSERVATIONS

Kaypro Clones AT

Given all the clones of the IBM PC, it had to happen-hardware manufacturers are introducing machines designed to be compatible with IBM's PC AT. First out of the blocks is the Kaypro 286i. Like the AT, Kaypro's clone is based on a 6-MHz 80286 central processor. The basic unit includes dual high-density floppy-disk drives, 512K bytes of RAM that's expandable to 640K bytes on the main board and up to 15 megabytes with expansion boards, a color-graphics adapter, two parallel ports, and one serial port. The machine has eight expansion slots, five of which are open for such options as modems and additional memory. Bundled with software including Micropro's Wordstar and Infostar, the 286i lists at \$4550, more than \$1200 less than a comparably equipped AT. Other manufacturers are expected to follow suit in coming months.

New Links for Mac

Though Apple may have a head start with its \$50-per-connection Appletalk network, several other firms have announced alternative networking systems for the Macintosh. Corvus's Omninet is faster and allows more users.

but it's four times the cost of Appletalk. Sunol System's Sun*Mac network uses Apple's network protocols but allows the firm's hard disk to be shared by both Macintoshes and IBM PCs. And Touchstone Software now offers MacLine for its Connectables Network, which also includes PCworks for the IBM PC and UniHost for Unix and Xenix systems.

If You Can't Beat 'Em

At least one peripheral manufacturer is reaching out to the low-cost peripheral market served by mail-order firms. Xebec, a disk manufacturer, has set up a mail-order division called First Class Peripherals. Its first product is Sider, a \$695 10-megabyte hard disk for the Apple II Plus and IIe.

Bridging the Gap

Moving documents between systems in an editable form is difficult if not impossible. However, Samna, manufacturer of business word-processing programs for the IBM PC, has announced a solution. Called DART (Documentation Archival Retrieval and Transformation), the system lets users create documents on a dedicated word processor and edit them on a smaller ma-

chine. But it's not cheap—the base software runs \$35,000, and transformation modules are \$15,000 each. Closer to the microcomputer range, Wang now offers software that converts and transfers files between its VS computers and its Wang PC. Called Data Exchange, the program costs \$250 for the PC but also requires a \$1000 partner on the VS.

Everybody's Talking at Me

Several firms are making personal computer communications easier. For the Macintosh, Dow Jones offers Straight Talk, a standard communications package, and Spreadsheet Link, which works with Straight Talk to move data directly into financial models. And Haves has moved its Smartcom II program to the Mac, adding a special feature that lets you transmit graphics. In the MS-DOS world, Software Publishing Corp.'s PFS:Access program now allows users to send information directly from one computer to another, supports the familiar XModem file transfer protocol, and can be used to set up a computer so that other computers can access files from it. Hayes has also introduced the Transet 1000, a combination print and communications buffer for most computers.

TELECOMPUTING



On-Line Travel Services

Electronic access to opportunities your travel agent never mentioned

t used to be that there were only two ways to make travel arrangements. You could spend hours on the phone checking schedules and shopping for the best fares, or you could turn your plans over to an agent and hope you got the best deal (and probably still spend plenty of time on the phone).

Now there's a third way to plan a trip—with your personal computer, a modem, and a subscription to an on-line information service. Compuserve, Delphi, The Source, Dow Jones News/Retrieval, and Newsnet all provide electronic versions of Dun and Bradstreet's Official Airline Guide (OAG), which lets you view an up-to-date listing of domestic air fares and flight schedules. Several of the networks offer even more, in-

cluding on-line travel agencies to handle surface travel, special packages, and electronic ticketing.

The OAG is the core of most network travel offerings. Intimidating at first because of its numerous single-letter commands, the Guide offers the more experienced user a wealth of information. It displays one-way or round-trip fares in categories ranging from special budget rates to first class, even listing fare restrictions where they apply. Direct flights are automatically listed for the time you specify, and you can request a list of connecting flights (sometimes they're less expensive).

Once you've selected a potential flight, you can take a more detailed look to find out what kind of aircraft you'll be flying, what meal is available, and how long the trip will take. For trips involving more than one flight, an expanded listing shows each connection.

ow Jones provides the Official Airline Guide at no extra cost. Information networks with lower per-hour connect fees charge premiums ranging from Compuserve's \$32 per hour (\$21 after 6 p.m.) to The Source's \$39.75 per hour (\$34.75 after 6 p.m.). Newsnet charges a flat \$36 per hour regardless of the time of day.

Once you're familiar with the OAG, you can often get all the information you need to book a flight in less than five minutes. The first time you use the system, though, allow half an hour or so to print or record on disk the information found under "How to Use the OAG" (accessed with the "/I" command) and to practice. It's worth it in the long run.

You can't make reservations or order tickets through the OAG, but several networks offer further travel services that answer such needs. Perhaps the most useful is Compuserve's Travelshopper, provided by TWA, which lets you reserve seats on most major airlines once you've filled out a special credit information form. Even if you haven't registered with Travelshopper, you can browse through the TWA listing and check seat availability on the flight of your choice.

Travelshopper also provides international air fares, a feature not yet available from the OAG. Registering with Travelshopper automatically makes you a member of TWA's Bonus Flyer Club, which would tend to make most people consider TWA first when purchasing tickets. Nevertheless, the listings are evenhanded, appearing by fare type rather than by carrier. Like OAG, Travelshopper is a premium service with an extra hourly charge.

Delphi's on-line reservations service was not yet available to the public as of this writing. The main difference between Delphi's prerelease product and the already-active TWA service is Delphi's emphasis on friendliness. User prompts are full

sentences, and the booking process uses only two fare codes: coach and first class. Delphi is to be commended for making booking easier—the standard fare codes are unintelligible to most of us. However, there's no reason why the finished product shouldn't include the full range of fares for each flight.

Another popular travel service is an on-line agency through which you can purchase tickets and get information about modes of travel other than flying. Compuserve and The Source both use standard travel agencies, unrelated to their other travel offerings, that are available either by phone or by electronic mail. The agencies post news of special vacation packages or tours and list the services they can provide. As with Travelshopper, you must complete a special information and credit form if you want to buy tickets either on-line or by phone.

Delphi takes a different approach with its Interactive Office Services (IOS), a thoroughly integrated travel network. IOS accepts all travel requests made on-line and then routes them to the affiliated agency best equipped to handle them. Ticketing and simple requests are sent directly to a central office and processed promptly, but the real difference comes into play on the more unusual requests. If out-of-the-ordinary information uncovered for one client seems appropriate for the general public, it is posted, along with other items of general interest, in an easily accessed database of travel information.

ompuserve, Delphi, and The Source all offer other travel information besides airline fares and flight schedules. Compuserve has the biggest variety, posting everything from State Department travel advisories to a database of private homes, yachts, and vacation cottages for seasonal swap or rent. There's a highway-tour planning service too, although it doesn't appear to threaten AAA's supremacy in that department. A menu item called Travel Fax provides useful information about 12

countries in Europe and the Far East, including business and banking hours, recent currency exchange rates, average monthly temperatures, and business and social customs. Another offering, the Pan Am Travel Guide, provides visa information for various countries and lists disease-infected areas to avoid.

Delphi's wide range of travel ser-

SING the computer to access on-line schedules and shop around, we were able to save \$200 over a travel agent's suggested round-trip fare.

vices runs a strong second to Compuserve's. The network also offers excerpts from the State Department advisories and pointers on traveling in different countries in a database called Travel Library. This IOS database is one of Delphi's most valuable features. If the information you need isn't already available, an on-line request will elicit a response within 48 hours in most cases. This information is then added to the database for the benefit of other subscribers.

In some ways, Delphi's IOS is still wet behind the ears—the restaurant guide lists only Boston-area eateries, and a section on travel tips for women is an embarrassment. Still, the interactive format and quick processing of ticketing requests make Delphi's service look very promising.

Travel services are new to The Source, and they have gotten off to a slow start. Although it has a thorough restaurant and hotel guide for the U.S. and Canada, on the whole The Source offers less information than either Compuserve or Delphi. Its air schedules are furnished by Dittler Brothers, the people who provide them for airports. The elec-

tronic version is updated more often than the print version, but it is less flexible than the OAG in that it lists only direct flights.

Don't expect on-line travel services to completely replace your local travel agent. You'll still need to be in touch with an experienced travel expert when there's more involved than just getting from one city to another. And it's still a good idea to scan the paper for special tours and air fares before purchasing tickets.

Nonetheless, an on-line service affiliated with a good computerequipped agency or group of agencies often provides more up-to-date information than local travel agents. Most networks also offer news and weather for the area you're traveling to, which will help you choose the right clothes and avoid strikes or other disturbances.

A somewhat hidden benefit is that an on-line travel service may be more receptive to browsers and window shoppers than the typical travel agency would be. For instance, travel agents in our area were unwilling to find out for us what time of year to visit Austria to see the Lipizzaners and hear the Vienna Boys Choir, but both Delphi's and Compuserve's databases included calendars for Austria that displayed the information we wanted. A request on Delphi brought more details on the Boys Choir within a couple of days. When we asked about traditional Austrian hotels, Delphi posted a list, complete with prices in Austrian schillings, the next day. The results of this search were added to the database and are now available to other travelers.

Another bonus from on-line travel services is the time saved in not having to chase down a travel agent by phone. We once spent an annoying week trying to solve a ticketing problem with a travel agency. Each time one of us called, the agent was out. Whenever she called us, we were out. It took days longer to solve the problem than it would have with an on-line agency.

And finally, whether you purchase tickets from a local agent or from an on-line affiliate, you can really save

RANDOM ACCESS

JUNE 1985

money on air fares by perusing the on-line schedules and shopping around. We were able to save \$200 over a travel agent's suggested round-trip fare simply by booking each leg of the trip separately—something a computer buff on his or her own time can easily research.

You probably won't want to sub-

scribe to an electronic information network just to use its travel service. But if you're already a subscriber, take time to sign onto the travel section and see what's available. Traveling will never be the same.

—TAN A. SUMMERS

Tan A. Summers is a freelance programmer and writer living in New Orleans, Louisiana.

educating you, especially if you suggest that it's a prerequisite to a sale.

So to be a confident mail-order buyer, you must have enough hands-on experience with a computer to be sure it's what you want. The same is true of peripherals and software—you must know exactly what you need. Otherwise the service and support offered by an established local computer store will most likely be worth the higher prices that a store will charge.

ut fears and false notions also keep people from buying by mail. For example, you might worry about being ripped off. Actually, the chance of having a problem with an established mail-order company is not appreciably greater than with a conventional store. Unreliable outfits tend to go out of business pronto, whether they're retail stores or mail-order firms.

Another false notion is that ordering by mail is a hassle. But think about it. How much of a hassle is it to do all your shopping without leaving your chair and then have the merchandise delivered to your door (or, at worst, to your local post office)? So if fear or just plain inertia is all that is keeping you from ordering your computer by mail, it's time to lick some postage stamps!

Now let's turn to the two big reasons why, if you're well versed and patient, you *should* patronize a mailorder firm. The first, and indeed the main reason for the overall success of mail-order operations, is price. In general, you save at least 10 to 15 percent when you buy by mail, and savings of up to 50 percent off the list price are not uncommon.

A less obvious although equally valid reason for shopping by mail is availability. Supply and demand of computers, and especially of peripherals and software, is quite variable. It is not at all unusual to be able to get an item by mail that no local computer store has or can even obtain. And of course, you can contact many more mail-order houses than there are local stores.

So let's say that you've decided to buy a computer by mail. Before you

MARKETPLACE



Why Not Buy by Mail?

A careful approach eliminates the risks

f the millions of computers, software packages, and peripherals sold in this country in the last 12 months, relatively few were bought by mail. But buying computer equipment by mail generally saves time and money—so why don't more people do it?

Many people don't because they are temperamentally impatient, and we'd agree that this is an entirely valid reason for sticking with the local computer dealer. Buying by mail simply doesn't offer the instant gratification you get from walking

out of a store with the goods under your arm. If you can't wait two weeks or more to see what you've bought, forget about buying by mail.

A second good reason for *not* buying by mail applies if you aren't familiar with the equipment you want to purchase. Direct-mail companies typically maintain very low overhead costs, and their employees won't spend all day on the phone answering general questions from potential customers. In contrast, the people at your local store should be willing to spend considerable time

A few smart reasons to buy our smart modem:

Features	Ven-Tel 1200 PLUS	Hayes S
1200 and 300 baud, auto-dial, auto-answer	Yes	Yes
Compatible with "AT" command set	Yes	Yes
Can be used with CROSSTALK-XVI or Smartcom II software	Yes	Yes
Regulated DC power pack for cool, reliable operation	Yes	No
Eight indicator lights to display modem status	Yes	Yes
Speaker to monitor call progress	Yes	Yes
Attractive, compact aluminum case	Yes	Yes
Two built-in phone connectors	Yes	No
Compatible with The Source and Dow Jones News Retrieval	Yes	Yes
Unattended remote test capability	Yes	No
Phone cable included	Yes	Yes
Availability	Now	
Price	\$499	\$599

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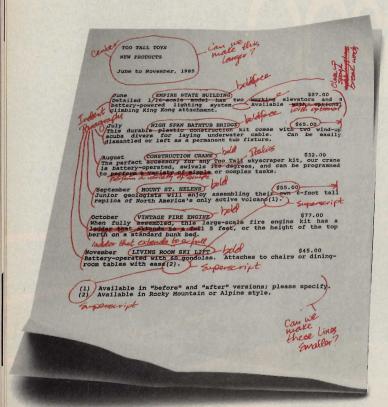
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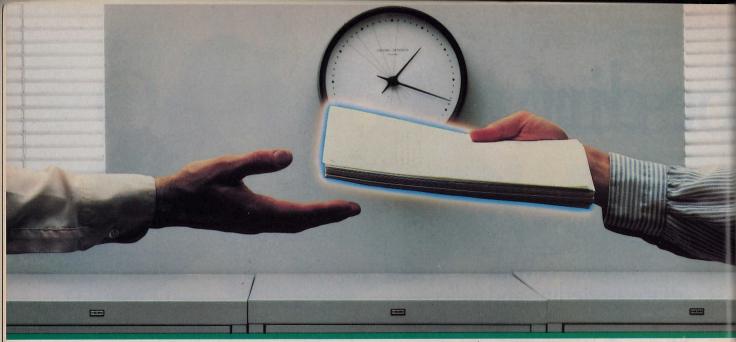
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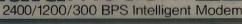


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do anything else, find a store that sells and services the machine you intend to buy. It's a good idea to know and be known by the staff

there, because if and when your equipment goes on the fritz, you'll

need these people.

Also, it's not a bad idea to discuss the prices of the components you need; maybe you'll get an offer you can't refuse. But don't talk about how much cheaper you'll be getting your equipment by mail. It's the rare retailer who appreciates having his nose rubbed in the fact that he's losing a sale to some outfit operating out of a warehouse with no overhead and prices he can never match.

While you're at the store, pick up the latest copies of a few microcomputer magazines. In fact, it would be useful to have one or two back issues in addition to the current month's. Look for magazines that focus on the computer system you plan to buy; any mail-order firm that advertises in a machine-specific magazine will specialize in supporting that system. Also, the larger general microcomputer magazines are good sources for assembling the number of ads you'll need for comparison shopping.

OK, now you're back home with your computer magazines. You know what you want to buy, and you're sold on the idea of saving time and

money. Wnat now?

or maximum efficiency, we'd suggest that you prepare a comparison shopping list. On a lined sheet of paper, mark off a vertical column for each piece of equipment and software package you plan to purchase. Make the first column double-sized—this will be for the name and phone number of each company you call and for notes on method of payment, method of shipment (and additional shipping charges, if any), and guarantee/return policy.

Now go through the latest issues of the magazines and list the firms (as many as you're willing to call, at least) that advertise the product or products you want. Note the page numbers of each ad or clip the ads

so that you'll be able to refer to them readily.

Use some discretion when you choose companies to call. If a firm has run full-page ads in several recent issues, for instance, it's pretty safe to assume that it's a well-established operation. Similarly, if the outfit has a toll-free "800" phone number, you can figure that it means

EVER send money to a mail-order firm without calling first—the 'latest' ad you have in front of you was prepared several months ago.

business (not to mention the advantage in terms of your own phone bill). This is not to say that all mailorder companies that can afford fullpage ads and toll-free numbers are necessarily more reliable than all companies that cannot, but it does improve your odds.

Armed with your list, you are now ready to make some phone calls. And this brings up an important point: never send money to a mailorder company without calling first. Don't forget that the "latest" ad you have in front of you was prepared months ago to make the magazine's deadline. Lots of things—especially prices and what's in stock—can change considerably during the intervening weeks.

Making these calls will take an hour or so, so get comfortable. You want answers to five basic questions from each mail-order firm:

☐ Is the item in stock? If not, forget it and go on to the next company. Sometimes an outfit will tell you that while it doesn't have "Item X" at the moment, it will be "getting a shipment in on Monday, so if you

order it now, you'll be the first in line." Remember what they say about two birds in the bush? It applies in this case—any such offers should be politely declined. Sometimes an enterprising order-taker will try to sell you an alternative product that is in stock. This situation is a good example of why you need to be knowledgeable to buy by mail. Is the alternative an acceptable one? Only you know your needs well enough—and you *must* know the equipment well enough—to make

this judgment.

☐ What's the cost of the product you're after? Usually prices are nonnegotiable. However, you may find that no one has everything you want, or if someone does, it turns out that the prices are higher than everywhere else. If this is the case, you have some leverage in your choice of what to buy where: "Well, you have the best price on the computer and a competitive price on the disk drive—but your printer price is \$30 higher than at two other places. I definitely want the computer, and if you knock \$30 off the printer, I'll order that and the disk drive and some software from you too." Sometimes it works, sometimes it doesn't. ☐ Will the mail-order firm that has the product you want at an attractive price accept your preferred method of payment? Options can include credit cards, COD, money order or certified check, corporate check, and personal check. (Generally a company will wait two to three weeks to let a personal check clear before shipping.) Sometimes the terms are spelled out clearly in the ad, but not always. Some companies attach a surcharge to credit card purchases. Make sure you're clear on the company's policy for the method of payment you want to use.

☐ How will your merchandise be shipped? The options are United Parcel Service or the regular mail. UPS is faster, but if no one is available to receive the delivery, at best you'll have to trek out to the nearest UPS office, and at worst, the package will be shipped back to the sender. While slower, the regular mail can be more convenient—all you

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MICROCOMPUTER COMMUNITY.

-Phillip Wood, Director of Data Processing/Search Institute

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have to do is go to your local post office to pick up your package. Many companies tack on shipping charges, and some won't ship COD. Make sure you pin down these details.

☐ What sort of guarantee does the company offer, and what happens if you have to return a defective product? There are almost as many guarantee policies as there are companies. Some offer the manufacturer's warranty only, some offer their own for some period of time, and sometimes it's just caveat emptor. The basic questions are under what circumstances and for how long can you return the merchandise for a refund and whether there is a restocking charge.

aving these questions answered to your satisfaction will prevent most potential problems, but if something does go wrong, remember your rights. According to Federal Trade Commission regulations, within 30 days of receipt of your payment, the mailorder company must either deliver the goods, send you a notice explaining the delay and offer you the option of a refund, or refund your money. If the company takes the second option and you elect to give it more time, the 30-day provision begins again from that date. If a company fails to meet these requirements, you should file complaints with both the FTC and the U.S. Postal Service.

As long as you know what you want, buying your computer by mail should save you money and effort. And, especially if you follow the advice we've outlined here, the chances of something going wrong are quite remote. Since 1981, we have ordered from more than a dozen different computer mail-order companies. Net result: zero complaints, one refund required, several hard-to-get items obtained, good service received, and thousands of dollars saved.

-BRAD HESSEL AND REDMOND SIMONSEN

Brad Hessel and Redmond Simonsen have been designing software for and writing about microcomputers since 1980. They are partners in the New York design firm Redmond Simonsen Associates.

BUSINESS



Communication Is the Key

As long as micro users are office hermits, the fruits of their labors will go to waste

usiness microcomputers and powerful software packages have radically altered the typical corporate environment in the past three years. Mainframe computers in traditional data-processing departments no longer have absolute control over the information that is every company's lifeblood; for many managers, the word computer now means the powerful, friendly tool on the desk rather than the intimidating creature served by whitecoated specialists.

So what else is new, you say. We've all heard about the personal computer's dramatic effect on the office. But the revolution occasioned by the personal computer is far from over. While we are finding solutions that never would have been developed under the old arrangement of centralized data processing, we are also encountering new problems. Chief

among these is the fact that personal computers tend to promote hermit-like work habits, which in turn leads to duplication of effort, lack of communication of successful applications, and, in extreme cases, lapses of corporate security.

Success for any business organization depends on cooperation and communication. An individual manager may develop a wonderful way to forecast sales using a personal computer, but if the data and results can't be shared by other managers, benefits for the company are limited. As long as personal computer users are information hermits, unable to share their insights and resources, the fruits of many of their labors will go to waste.

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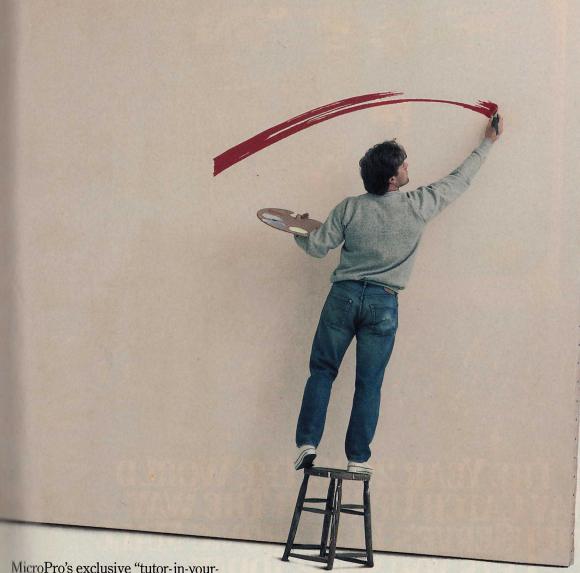
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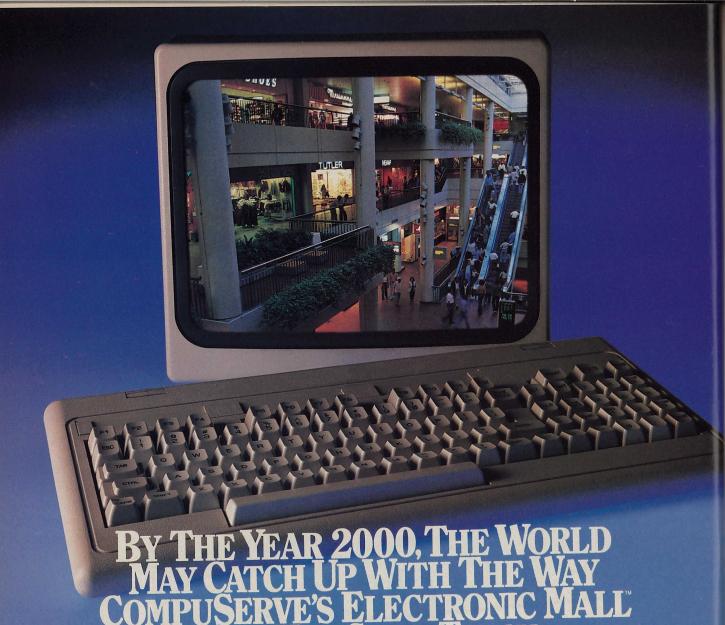
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nication between personal computer users and between the machines themselves. But as obvious as this solution is, it has not been implemented fully because of confusion about methods and lack of cooperation. To help you understand the options, let's look at three different (but potentially complementary) approaches to business microcomputer communications: the information center, the local network, and the departmental computer system.

Initially promoted by IBM, the information center concept relies on mainframes as the organizing center for all company computing. Because of this centralization, the information center approach is popular among traditional data-processing groups. But it goes beyond the oldstyle DP department in that it aims to provide the best resources throughout the company, including support of personal computers.

Unless the information center is more than just a renaming of the traditional data-processing department, though, the potential contributions of personal computer users will be minimized. Those managers and professionals who are not conversant enough with computer technology to make use of mainframe capabilities are exactly the ones who often make the most creative use of personal computers, and the organization and resources of the information center must be flexible enough to allow and even encourage exploration and experimentation in a nonintimidating atmosphere.

Another potential limitation of the company-wide information center is the usual corporate ambivalence about making information available throughout a company. A clearly defined set of procedures is needed to make centrally stored records as accessible as possible while at the same time guarding against unauthorized access and inadvertent damage to files.

n short, the information center represents an effective approach to today's company computing requirements only when it caters to the needs of the business managers and professionals in the organization. The information center should assist them in purchasing and using personal computers while also offering full access to centrally stored data. Often this involves hiring new information center workers who, because they are unencumbered by existing DP attitudes and methods of work, can help the center serve a

ETWORKS are effective only when used to capacity, and that won't happen as long as old methods of communication persist.

broader base of users.

A second approach to integrating the personal computer into a company-wide system is the local network. In such a network, personal computers are interconnected with appropriate hardware so that they can access mainframe files, communicate via electronic mail, and share peripherals such as highquality printers and file servers. At the same time, each desktop machine functions as a fully independent unit.

The local network sounds like the answer to everyone's prayers, but use of such systems has developed more slowly than the computer industry expected. Networks are neither cheap nor simple to install, but a bigger reason for their slow growth is that business people typically adopt new computer techniques only when their value is immediate and obvious. A network serves its purpose only when it is used to capacity, and that will not happen while old methods of communication persist.

The third way of answering the need for communication between

business people using personal computers is with a departmental computer system. This is perhaps the most radical approach, for it bypasses traditional company-wide procedures and focuses on the needs of specific work groups. But departmental-level business computing offers several distinct advantages.

First of all, by employing a multiuser system with a number of terminals connected to a central processor, a departmental computer system has many of the same advantages as the local network-especially in terms of sharing files and peripherals. But unlike companywide systems in which a variety of needs must be answered, the departmental computer can be dedicated to the more specific common needs of a small group of workers. Also, multiuser implementations are often less expensive than standalone micros on every desk.

Moreover, a departmental computer system sidesteps the difficulties of working through a central DP group. Users feel less intimidation because they're working with their own colleagues, and the creativity that occurs on the individual level is more likely to be shared. The changeover to electronic communications is easier on a smaller scale, and security of files is rarely as big a concern when only the members of a single department have access to them. At the same time, the multiuser departmental system can tie into a central mainframe or outside communications link to tap those resources.

ut perhaps the most important point of all is that these approaches are all variations on the same theme: the future of the personal computer in business lies in connection and communication.

There is no contradiction in the basic technology of the information center, the local network, and the departmental computer. All three can coexist in a single company. The mainframe-based information center can guard the company's central files, departmental computers can organize and increase the produc-

RANDOM ACCESS **JUNE 1985**

tivity of more specialized operations, and a network can pull together all of the firm's computer resources.

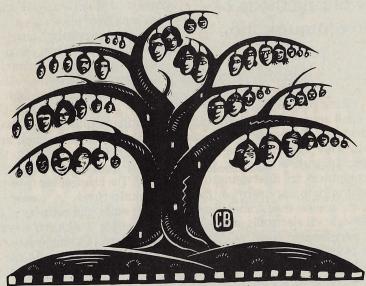
Personal computer use by business professionals is still in its pioneering stage. This is the time to encourage the enthusiasm generated by the machines, not to stifle it. -HOWARD FALK

cations in Business (Chilton, 1984), is a consultant based in Montclair, New Jersey.

Howard Falk, author of Microcomputer Communi-

AT LARGE

Personal Computers Look Backward



Amateur genealogists use today's technology to illuminate the past

nstead of bringing a hot covered dish to family gatherings, Bill Johnson carries his Heath/89 computer, his NEC daisy-wheel printer, and his ROOTS/89 software.

"My wife's family has many reunions for different branches of the family every year," explains the bearded high school teacher from Manassas, Virginia. "I haul the computer everywhere—to Kentucky for a reunion of one branch, to Ohio for a reunion of another branch. People come up to me and say, 'How am I related to so-and-so?' I pull up their names from the database, and with one keystroke I can show them that they are third cousins, twice removed, or whatever."

Often one of Johnson's relatives will ask for a copy of his or her family tree. Johnson simply punches in the relative's name and within minutes provides a comprehensive personal genealogy chart, which on some lines Johnson has traced back to the 1500s. "Lots of times they look at the chart and realize that they can

add some information to it, some name or date that helps me improve my records," Johnson says.

As a serious amateur genealogist (he is director of the Computer Interest Group of the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place NW, Washington, DC 20036) Johnson has lots of company. Today there are nearly 2000 genealogical societies, with a collective membership of almost three-quarters of a million. Ironically, the pursuit of the past, which conjures up images of scholars poring over old records in musty attics, has in the last three years been transformed into an electronic historical quest.

his explosion of interest comes from a group of individuals of whom many are in their sixties or seventies and usually thought to be leery of the computer age. But Johnson has seen the evidence with his own eyes. The 1982 annual meeting of the National Genealogical Society marked the first time that genealogical software packages were readily available. At that meeting, Johnson recalls, "Some people were interested in computers but not interested enough to really spend money."

At the 1984 meeting, Johnson found that "there was just no holding them back. They had computers, they knew how to use them, and they asked intelligent questions."

The reasons for amateur genealogists' enthusiasm about personal computers are pretty obvious. If you traced all of your ancestors back only 200 years, you would have about 16,000 names to catalog. Some professional genealogists and family associations have as many as 50,000 names on their ancestral trees. We're talking data here.

So the primary task for a personal computer running a genealogy program is to organize all the data. Most of the 55 genealogical software packages on the market today concentrate on this function. Johnson uses the ROOTS/89 program from Commsoft, but he notes that most of the other programs designed for amateur use are similar.

When fed any name in the database, Johnson's computer will spin out a four-generation ancestral chart, the key worksheet for any genealogist. The chart traces a person's lineage back to great-great grandparents, each of whom is keyed to another chart.

A current limitation of most amateur genealogical software is its inability to merge files. If, for example, Johnson should happen to encounter a computerized genealogist whose great-grandfather was also Calvary Bias of Logan County, West Virginia, he would like to be able to merge the other genealogist's data about this common distant relative with his own. Such powers will probably come soon, but as of now the two would have to swap hard copies and enter the new data into their own files separately.

mateur genealogists may be excited about the convenience and power personal computers offer today, but they really get carried away about the future, when they will be able to tap into huge databases with their machines.

As Johnson explains, such developments will revolutionize amateur genealogy. "Some of my ancestors arrived in the U.S. from Germany in the 1880s during a huge wave of immigration," he says. But right now, he's unable to trace the records because they're "buried somewhere in 130 massive rolls of unindexed microfilm at the National Archives."

The National Archives is a mecca for genealogists. In all, several *billion* pages of written material are on file there, along with 5 million photographs, 82,000 rolls of motion picture film, 70,000 recordings, and 4 million maps, charts, and aerial photographs. We're talking *mega-data* here.

"You will never finish using the resources of the National Archives in your lifetime," says Johnson. "There is so much there that deals with your family. Everything that the government has had its finger in is represented. If people came through the Port of New York, Customs is going to have records. If

your ancestor was in this country during the Revolutionary War, chances are he was involved." The Archives has military records stretching back to the Revolution and also houses the U.S. Census records, theoretically containing the names, addresses, and family data for every man, woman, and child who has lived in America since 1790.

N their own, individual genealogists and small firms are computerizing bits and pieces of data from the National Archives.

But searching these incredible files can be impossibly difficult. Much of the material is handwritten and haphazardly indexed. While the genealogist of the future may be able to access all this information via modem, today the task is not so easy. To be sure, all new information at the Archives is put into a centralized database, but present-day data is of little use to the genealogist. (Furthermore, because of privacy laws, it will be 72 years before today's data is open to the public.)

The intermediate hope is that, through the use of optical character recognition techniques, all type-written records at the Archives will be entered into a computer database within a few years. But the first practical typewriter was not even invented until 1868, and Johnson does not see any real hope of computerizing the Archives' reams of handwritten records.

However, he does see more and more cooperation among individuals who have learned the value of using a computer to search for their roots. On their own, individual genealogists and small, dedicated firms are computerizing bits and pieces of data from the Archives and from other sources.

"We have isolated databases here and there that can be searched via a computer and a modem," says Johnson. For instance, a Utah company called Accelerated Indexing Systems has put many of the U.S. Census records from 1860, 1870, and 1880 into a database, and the State of Kentucky is in the process of entering much of its archival material into a database.

One of Johnson's objectives is to encourage genealogists to open their files to others and share the golden information that has to be dug out so painstakingly. "If someone is working on a project, we'd like them to let us know about it," he says. "We'll mention it in our Computer Interest Group newsletter so that there won't be any duplication of effort. The more we can share and avoid duplication, the more we will be able to accomplish."

When genealogists' thoughts turn to accomplishment, they turn toward Salt Lake City. What the National Archives attempts to do for the nation, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) is hoping to do for the world.

ormon theology promotes an interest in one's ancestry, and the church's stated goal is to document the existence of every human being who has ever lived. Here we're talking *qiqa-data*.

This ambitious quest has led LDS to create an extensive library in Salt Lake City dedicated to genealogical research. More than a billion names are now on file there, including yours and mine. One does not have to be a Mormon to use the resource because the Mormons, like other genealogists, realize that the search for accurate information is of mutual benefit. Genealogists share what they learn.

All in all, for present-day genealogists, the future has become almost as exciting as the past.

-WILLIAM HOFFER

William Hoffer is a freelance writer in Woodbridge, Virginia.

Seattle's Slew of Software

ventured to Seattle recently with the idea that I would spend a few days there, get rainsoaked, and come back with the definitive reason for the modest explosion of software in that strange corner of our nation. Besides mighty Microsoft, there are hosts of other software companies in the so-called Silicon Northwest, ranging from tiny start-ups to those on the third or fourth rung of the venture capital ladder. I wondered why.

Consensus attributes the phenomenon to a variety of reasons. First, there is the large defense contracting community, particularly Boeing, which has a huge computer division. Periodically some manager there teams up with a sub-genius programmer and forms a new

company.

There is the University of Washington, which several people assured me has the sixth (or is it the seventh?) leading computer science department in the United States of America. It is one of two universities to offer degrees in software engineering.

Then there is Bill Gates, who is as much a natural resource there as the mountains. He and his partner, Paul Allen, come from Seattle, and the pair consciously brought Microsoft back home after they started it in Albuquerque. Microsoft grew to be a giant company, of course, and became kind of an anchor for a software community.

At the scene of the software explosion in Silicon Northwest



Geography is also a factor. The climate is one of relentless moisture, often dripping down in annoying quantities, other times coalescing in a drear fog—but some people don't mind it too much. The beauty of the Olympic Mountains and the absolute livability of the area overwhelm those considerations.

Typical is Richard Leeds, now head of Bellesoft, who 10 years ago stopped in Seattle on a trip and told himself, "One day I'm going to work and live in Seattle." Hal Glatzer, a local technology writer, has a theory that the climate is ideal for computer work: "The temperatures are mild, and the area is beautiful—but the

rain makes things just bad enough so you won't be looking out the window all the time, getting itchy to go outside."

Even such a booster as Richard Leeds admits that "there's a tendency to turn gray for weeks on end . . . that gets a bit old." But he brightens by saying, "If you don't mind needing gills, it's a nice place to live." Even if it is in Bellevue.

Beautiful Views

It seems that Bellesoft, like Microsoft, is not located in Seattle proper, but in Bellevue, the throbbing epicenter of Silicon Northwest, a place across Lake Washington from Seattle. Bellevue, infused with the growth of technology-based industries, is now the fourth-largest city in the state of Washington. Don't let the facts fool

you—it is Suburbia, with pine trees. "Bellevue is quite the Yuppie land," says Jeff Sanderson, a 25-year-old product manager at Microsoft. It seems prone to spontaneous eruptions of fern-bar restaurants. "There's one new one." says Sanderson. "It's got the mauves and the beiges, bar stools and backgammon. It has mainly American food but serves sushi, too."

Despite efforts by the local chamber-of-commerce types, however, no one really thinks that the density of high-tech firms will ever approach that of Sunnyvale or Cupertino. Cer-

Steven Levy is a contributing editor of *Popular Computing*.

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COMPUTER JOURNAL BY STEVEN LEVY

tainly, none of the current companies wants that to happen.

Bill Gates of Microsoft speaks for many when he says that "it's very attractive to have a company that isn't in the rumor mill" of Northern California. "If we were in the Valley," he continues, "we couldn't have kept our IBM products secret. Every time I went with someone for a drink, it would be a question of who's in the next booth."

Another aspect of Silicon Valley life that Northwest folks don't miss is the revolving-door syndrome wherein engineers and managers quit their jobs for a better position at the company across the road. There's very little of that in Bellevue. For instance, Wayne Erickson, chairman of Microrim, notes that almost none of his 100 employees come from Microsoft, and no one has defected in the other direction.

In that respect, at least, Silicon Northwest is distinct from Silicon Valley. But the fact that a community does exist, one small enough to get a grip on, gave me a sharper view of the software scene in general than is possible in the jumble of Silicon Valley. Unexpectedly, my stay in Bellevue offered me a neat panorama of the ways people create and sell software. The Northwest comprises a microcosm of the various approaches, and through the fog of Puget Sound I more clearly could discern the basic patterns of the software game.

Microsoft Alumni Club

Most everything now, of course, revolves around Microsoft. In the early days of Northwest microcomputing, though, Microsoft was in Albuquerque, feeding off the MITS company which made the first personal computer. Back in Seattle things centered around the area's first computing store, called, simply, The Retail Computer Store. Two of the early employees of the store were Tim Patterson and Bob Wallace.

Microsoft began to cast a long shadow even before it moved to Bellevue in 1980. Wallace went to Albuquerque to become Microsoft

employee number nine. Eventually Patterson moved over to Microsoft, too. His main project was implementing a certain operating system he'd written-the one we now know as MS-DOS. As Microsoft grew, it hired many people from outside the area, among them a programmer named Richard Leeds (employee number 61).

> BILL GATES'S goal at Microsoft is simply to bring the power of the microprocessor under widespread use through software.

Now, Patterson, Wallace, and Leeds have all gone separate ways. It is not exactly what you might call a hemorrhage from Microsoft-more like a normal stretching-out process. In forming their own companies, the self-styled "Microsoft Alumni Club" joined literally dozens of Silicon Northwest start-ups ranging from IQ Technologies (which makes a clever connecting device called the Smart Cable) to Seattle Silicon Technologies, specializing in computeraided design software.

Patterson's firm, Falcon Technologies, is located in one of those anonymous one-story industrial parks that might have been airlifted out of Santa Clara. The man whose "Quick and Dirty Operating System" eventually became the standard adopted by IBM comes to work in T-shirt and loafers, and his office is loaded with stacks of printed-out code as well as more conventional tokens of his executive status.

He formed Falcon in 1983, and running the business-which makes disk drives for the PC and PCjrhas been "harder than we thought." Like other start-up companies, he's

found that it's tough to find experienced business help. Other than that, he sees no reason why his company should not thrive. Certainly he never considered moving from his native Northwest-"The mails work perfectly well from Seattle to California," he notes.

More indicative of Silicon Northwest start-ups is Bellesoft, headed by Leeds. Intimidated by Microsoft's growth, he formed a classic garage operation. A little over a year ago, having grown to seven employees and a crowded garage (piano benches and couches were being used as desks), Bellesoft moved into a "real" office. It has found a foothold in the software market with its Pop Up programs (calculator, calendar, etc.) for the PC.

But it is a perilous course that Richard Leeds is charting. On one hand, he wants his company to grow. On the other hand, he puts a premium on compactness and community. "Small is something of which I'm an

aficionado," he admits.

His former colleague Bob Wallace approached his start-up business in a different way. He also left Microsoft in part due to entreprenurial zeal, in part disappointed by its unwieldy growth. So in January 1983, he figured he'd write that word-processing program he always wanted to try. By July he had PC-Write running on the IBM PC.

He distributed it by the "shareware" system. He'd set up shop at PC fairs, selling disks for \$10 a shot, urging buyers to copy the software and give it to friends, and if they liked it, to "register" the program and be eligible for printed manuals and phone support for a very reasonable \$75. After a slow start, some magazines reviewed PC-Write as a "real" product, and the reviews were very good-better, some said, than his former employer's much touted Word program.

But Bob Wallace doesn't like to gloat. Bill Gates does it his way, one that Wallace respects, and Wallace does it his own way. Sales in 1984 were around a quarter million dollars, up from \$17,000 in 1983. Microsoft did over a hundred million.

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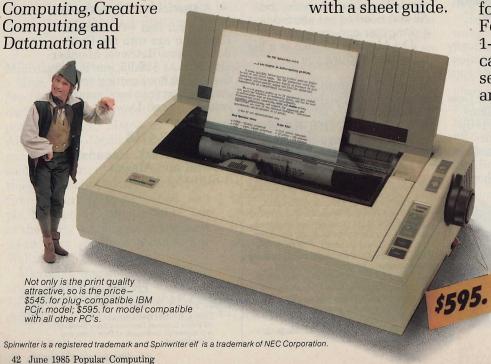
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Still, Wallace's company, Quicksoft, now has three full-time employees and is located near the Space Needle in a brownstone building also housing a yoga center. The phone seldom stops ringing, to the point where Megan Dana, Quicksoft's VP of operations, the person who draws the cute cat on the documentation, admits that they can no longer handle questions from people who haven't paid anything for their PC-Write software.

Soul of the Northwest

I got much of this intelligence from Wallace and Dana over Coho salmon at a nearby restaurant. But as fascinating as the shareware concept is, conversation keeps drifting back to his former employer. I think it is more than Microsoft's size that does this; the firm seems to have the same magic around Seattle as Apple does in the Silicon Valley.

As a contrast, the substantial Microrim firm fills floors of a large Bellevue building and has made millions of dollars with its R:Base and Clout software products; its chairman, Wayne Erickson, is building his own empire, with 100 employees and some impressive technology. But Microrim is regarded almost as an afterthought to the soul of Silicon Northwest-Microsoft.

Perhaps this comes about because Microsoft has made it a point to be at the cutting edge of personal computers, beginning with the Altair and continuing from the IBM PC to the Mac. So when it pulls off a success, like MS-DOS, or stumbles, like its failure to deliver its "Windows" software system on time, the shot is heard round the silicon world. Its relative isolation in the Northwest is no handicap in that respect—like Mohammed and the mountain, people have learned to come to Microsoft-including me.

With PR guide in tow, I marveled at the five-count 'em-large buildings in which Microsoft employees reside. All five will be vacated late in the year, when Microsoft moves from Bellevue to a new site in nearby Redmond. It is only one consequence of explosive growth. The challenge for Microsoft is to maintain its values in the wake of that growth.

"The Microsoft culture is informal but intense-hardcore," explains Steve Ballmer, the VP of systems and for years the one who did the hiring at Microsoft. A day of talking to Microsoft folk bore that out-it is a cauldron of creative yet casual tension where everyone gets a private office and is hot-wired to everyone else by electronic mail.

Wizardry is valued above all in its technical people, and even, claims Ballmer, in its nontechnical people. "We look for people who are very, very smart-even the janitors-and people who care like hell about what they're doing."

It's an ambitious approach, incongruous to the laid-back Northwest atmosphere. But then, the whole operation is geared to an ambitious goal. Ballmer first learned this when, soon after he'd been hired in 1980 to "be the business guy," he asked Gates what Gates really wanted from all this. The answer? "To bring the power of the microprocessor under widespread use through software."

This is obviously the kind of thing you don't accomplish by being "an aficionado of smallness." Ballmer immediately set about hiring 17 programmers. Now Microsoft has over 700 employees.

Seattle Superstar

Of course, the most hard-core of all is Bill Gates, who greeted me wearing a lemon-yellow sweater I recognized from a Tandy ad in which he was shilling a Model 2000.

Bill Gates is unlike any chief corporate executive I have ever met. Pretension is alien to this superstar of Seattle computing; you feel that instead of a real chairman of the board someone has unleashed a brilliant hacker from the back room. Then you realize that he is talking as insightfully about business and marketing as he is about chips and coding, all while taking off his wirerim glasses and rubbing his hands over his eyes, or sitting straight up with his hands in prayer position while he rocks his torso back and forth to some nervous rhythm only he can perceive.

"There's a ton of software companies here—we have a different flavor," he says. "We've always had this unlimited view that there would be a computer for every home and we would provide the software."

It will be interesting to see how well Microsoft manages to traverse the tough times ahead, from getting its Windows software accepted (let alone shipped), to dealing with its finicky customer IBM, to making its ambitious goals on sales of Macintosh applications. But ambition is what built the company, and beneath all the talk of pretty mountains and good skiing, ambition is what drives the rest of the Seattle microcomputer community.

Northwest of Northwest

Well, almost all of it. The last thing I did on my trip to the Northwest was take a gorgeous hour-long ferry ride to a small island called Orcas. Waiting for me at the landing was Rudi Diezmann. He is a dapper fellow in his late 30s, spry and talkative. We drove to his home, which majestically overlooks the island's lush foliage. After greeting his wife and child, we went to the room on the upper floor where Diezmann spends his time-the computer room.

Diezmann has a different approach to software than the other people I'd met in the Northwest. He has no company of his own and works for none. He just writes code, from eight in the morning till the light is gone, often till midnight. That's the way he wrote a database for the Macintosh called Factfinder. Someone else is in charge of selling it. Rudy Diezmann simply does the kind of work he loves most, spends time with his family, and hangs out on Orcas, the stunningly beautiful island that is so Northwest that it's northwest of Seattle.

I think he's on to something.

Steven Levy welcomes your comments and suggestions. You can contact him on The Source (ID TCT670) or Compuserve (ID 72065, 635) or by writing to him c/o Popular Computing, POB 397, Hancock, NH 03449.

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A High-Tech Education

very year we hear the breathless announcement: computers will revolutionize education, and this may be the year. So far it hasn't happened, but it's inevitable. Computers will change education at least as profoundly as did Gutenberg's movable type, and although it will take a decade or more before the educational establishment iceberg really changes, the capabilities are likely to come to us in a rush. Parents and nonestablishment educational institutions can make effective use of computers in education long before the public schools can respond. The trick is to keep track of what's going on so you can be prepared.

Schools have a problem: what do you use computers for? Are they more useful in lower grades to

teach reading or in higher grades? These are questions that won't go away because equipping classrooms with computers is expensive. Most schools have one or two machines. generally donated Apple IIes and sometimes Tandy machines. Few school boards have enough money to allow every student, or every other student, to have one. Even if the machines were widespread, they'd have to be linked together for effective classroom use-but networking hardware isn't cheap either, and the software to link machines in an educational setting is more promise

Then there are the conflicts among

Computers can play a vital role but parents may have to get involved



schools boards, administrators, and teachers. "We have a deal, just for you," the salesman says. "Because we like the El Wunderland School District so much, we're going to let you have 500 Texas Instruments 16bit computers for only \$99 each!" After which the teacher has to find someone to tell her that the TI may be well designed, but it has been abandoned buy its maker and no one is writing software for it any longer, get the administrators to understand that, and then convince the school board that it might be better to spend more money for fewer but more current machines.

In fact, the major value of using

computers in education may be to allow education officialdom—administrators and professors alike—a face-saving way to retreat from the dead end that they have led us into. For 40 years and more the emphasis on education theory has not been to achieve results but to excuse failure.

Case in point: you need not teach a child to read if you can show that the child "has" dyslexia. Of course it's a self-fulfilling prophecy: a kid who has dyslexia can't possibly learn to read, therefore no one tries to teach him. The tragedy is that real dyslexia—an actual inability to learn to read-is extremely rare. Reading specialists who see only problem readers may encounter such a pupil once in an entire career. Clearly the diagnosis is more common

than the ailment.

Once a child has been diagnosed as "having" dyslexia, the school's incentive structure is reversed. Now if the child learns to read, the school must admit that the diagnosis was in error. Few educators want to make such an admission. Under the present system there's little danger that they'll have to.

Computers can change the whole situation. Computers are new. They can work miracles. Where miracles are expected, miracles are common. I predict that the instant that we

Science fiction writer Jerry Pournelle, who joined the micro revolution eight years ago, is a contributing editor of *Popular Computing*. convince principals and other school officials that computers can deal with dyslexia, lots of dyslexic kids will suddenly learn to read.

Besides "curing" dyslexia, using computers to teach reading in elementary schools can benefit lots of students. But there's a problem with this: if the students can't read, how do they learn what the computer wants them to do? The obvious answer to that is voice synthesizers, but so far I haven't found a combination of synthesizer box and speech software that I think acceptable. All the "educational" talking computers I have heard sound like machines and inspire the children to laughter or boredom. It's clear that good speech synthesizer chips exist. My Chrysler automobile has a speech system built around TI's chip, and while some of the computer's messages may be a bit odd-"A door is a jar" is one of the strangest—the car doesn't sound like a machine at all. It speaks with good clarity and diction.

So far, though, no one has built a reading program around the TI chip. The best speech system I have heard so far is one for the Apple IIe and IBM PC developed by Steve Ciarcia. There is also a program known as Smooth Talker for the Macintosh. The Macintosh has a "four-voice" speaker system built into its operating system; Smooth Talker makes use of that. It doesn't sound as good as my car does, but it's a lot better than many of the others. The drawback here is that while the Macintosh is easy to use, it isn't cheap, and there aren't a lot of them in elementary classrooms.

Alternatives

Until good speech synthesizers are widespread, as a practical matter, there are only three ways to use the computer to teach reading: employ a human reader to translate what's on the screen to speech, use the computer as a word processor, or use the computer to control a tape recorder.

Roberta Pournelle's reading instruction program uses a human: parent, sibling, tutor, grandparent, neighbor, or indeed anyone who can read and is interested in teaching others. The computer then serves as a device to teach the "teacher" how to teach reading. The program sees that the "teacher" doesn't skip valuable lessons, gets the lessons in the proper order, and doesn't get bored. It also keeps track of the student's progress.

reaching children to read with the aid of a computer can be done by parents and siblings as well as by classroom teachers.

I'm told that at least a dozen such programs are in the works. Of course, few school districts can afford that kind of individualized instruction. On the other hand, parents often can.

Another approach that's often recommended is simply to use the computer as a word processor: the student dictates a story, the teacher transcribes it on the computer, and then the story is printed. This is said to give the students tremendous motivation to learn how to read "their" stories. It probably does that, and in the absence of a more structured reading instruction program, it may be something parents should do; but whether this is a good way for teachers to spend their time is open to debate.

Yet another recommended approach is to have the computer control a tape recorder. This has obvious drawbacks. While you can program a tape recorder to read lists of words, it's very hard to get it to loop back to a precise point. Setting up a program to "run" a real lesson turns out to be fairly complex. If students always got the same items

right—or wrong—then the spoken part of the lesson could be simply repeated on the tape. But fate arranges that pupils are never consistent. The result is an individualized program for each student, and that doesn't save very much time for the teacher.

One of the best ways to keep up with new developments in this area is through conferences. Among the best I've found are the conferences on Computers and Reading/Learning Difficulties put on by Gerry and Carol Block since early 1983. They have them on both the east and the west coasts, and now they're planning to add Chicago to their circuit. The Blocks also publish a journal, CRLA (Computers, Reading and Language Arts; 1070 Crows Nest Way, Richmond, CA 94803) which is well worth reading by anyone interested in the subject.

There still aren't many practical systems making effective use of microcomputers for education, but we're building a solid body of theory.

Creativity Software

A lot of software probably does something educational, but no one can figure out what. This stuff is usually called "creativity software." The theory is that the kid plays with it and the creative juices flow automatically. The imagination is stretched. New worlds are opened.

In my day we called that "reading books."

This isn't to say that some of the creativity software isn't useful. (The computer does let you experiment with real-life situations that are simply too messy or too complex without the use of simulation.) Anything that will lure children away from the horrors of TV—whether MTV or those ghastly afternoon cartoon programs—is likely to be useful. Indeed some creativity software is superb. For example:

The Factory, from Sunburst Communications (39 Washington Ave, Pleasantville, NY 10570) is a computer game that teaches quite a lot about spatial relationships and cause and effect. The game is quite simple: one student designs a series of ma-

All in all, WordPerfect is absolutely stunning.

PC Magazine

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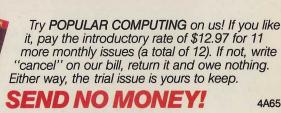
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MICRO REVOLUTION BY JERRY POURNELLE

chines that can bore holes, paint stripes, and rotate a sheet of plastic. Then a sheet of raw material is sent through the factory. A shape emerges. Other players then try to design machines that will duplicate the final product. The game is fun enough that it had me playing.

Another, for somewhat older children, is The Robot Factory from The Learning Company (545 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025). This program allows you to design robots. The robots can have bumpers, thrusters to move them, eyes to see with, grabbers to grip with, batteries to power themselves, and a whole host of other attributes. The player installs parts, wires them up in complex circuit diagrams, and applies power. (It all happens onscreen: there are no moving parts.) The object is to design a robot that can get out of a maze by itself.

If you get bored with simple robot designs, you can build up robot brains in computer chips and install

those into robots.

The result is a game that's fun while teaching a whole raft of hightechnology concepts. I can't imagine kids not being better off for having mastered this computer game.

The Factory and The Robot Factory are excellent examples of things you can't do without computers—of an entirely new kind of game that simply wasn't conceivable before the computer revolution.

The Revolution Continues

Computers will change education needs faster than even the best educational institutions can keep up.

The printing press fundamentally changed education. Prior to Gutenberg the primary teaching device was the lecture. "Lecture" comes from the word meaning to read, and no wonder: in the original "lecture" a graduate student read from a rare book, and the undergraduates frantically took notes because it was certain that they would never be allowed actually to have a copy of that

Cheap books of good quality made the traditional lecture obsolete. Today's students shouldn't have to listen to lectures unless the professor is inspiring. There are better ways to teach and good schools know it.

The computer will have that kind of impact on education. Up to now we have greatly prized the ability to memorize facts. Even after Gutenberg made it simple to keep most facts in long-term slow-access memory (books) we generally tend-

WE HAVE always given high marks to students who could memorize masses of facts, but the computer revolution will change all that.

ed to give high academic awards to those who could fill their short-term rapid-access memory (brains) with facts. The best example is probably the spelling bee.

I would think that as the computer revolution proceeds, rote memory will be less prized. After all, I already have a spelling program that will outperform just about any national spelling bee champion.

Accessing Data

Scholastic, a major textbook and educational software publisher, is putting together large databases of materials on such subjects as history. According to Dr. Walter Koetke, Scholastic's director of technology, students can go spelunking through that database, framing and testing hypotheses, and learning history while also "learning the absolutely vital skill of using databases."

He's right, of course. In the near future anyone who can't retrieve complex reports from a database will be as handicapped as an illiterate was 30 years ago.

The rest of the theory can be

challenged. After all, we were able to frame and test hypotheses when I was in sixth grade. It was called "writing a term paper" and the database that we learned to use was the public library.

I suppose Scholastic would love the idea that the kids learn that all of the facts are resident on Scholastic Inc. disks, but with all due respect, I wonder if it's true. I'm sure the authors of those databases have tried to get everything right, but suppose they missed somthing. I presume that compilers of databases will try to get "just the facts," but what are those facts? I guarantee you that the facts we Tennessee kids learned about the War between the States were quite different from what students in Iowa got about the Civil War.

Perhaps it doesn't matter. Within a few years we will all-students and adults alike-have access to enormous databases. New technology allows us economically to "read" books into computers in the same way and about as easily as we make photocopies of their pages. Once the text is machine-readable, it's no great trick to write programs to precis it. True, the abstracts will to a great extent betray the prejudices of those who wrote the precis program, but others will have their whacks as well. I can foresee a time when a good Master of Arts thesis might be to make a new database "interpretation" of a classic work such as Federalist #10.

The point here is that computers. by doing things differently, can vastly change people's lives. Parents who realize this and pay attention can give their children a priceless head start. If they want to help their children get along in this world, they would do well to invest in a computer: but they ought to be very selective about the software, and they shouldn't neglect books and libraries. And perhaps this time when the explosion comes, we'll be ready for it.

Jerry Pournelle welcomes comments from members of the micro revolution. Write to him c/o Popular Computing, POB 397, Hancock, NH 03449. Jerry tries to answer all his mail but cannot promise in-

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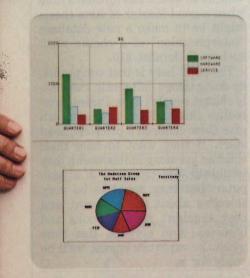
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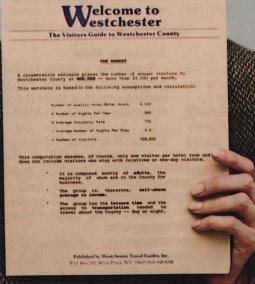
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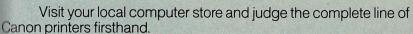
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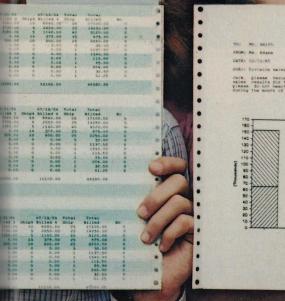
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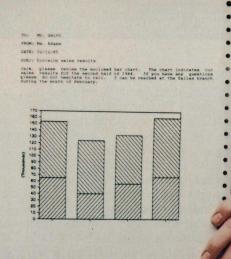
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THERMAL TRANSFER

Natural Language Interfaces

octor Dolittle was not the only one who had to learn a lot of different languages before he could talk to the animals. We all face a similar situation whenever we want to use several different software packages. Given the wide variety of programs and very different types of commands they use, we not only need to speak high giraffe, but also have to converse in fluent chimpanzee.

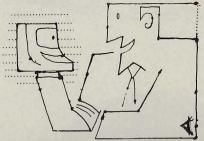
For instance, to read a document into a Wordstar file, the command is "Control-KR." A similar function in Lotus's 1-2-3 is "slash-FR." In dBASE II, try ".attach." All these commands perform slightly different operations because of the different natures of the programs, but they have the same end result—they bring information from one file in-

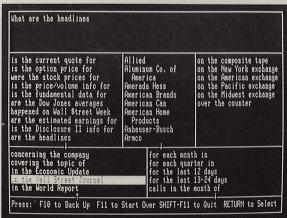
to another. Yet the language of the commands is quite different. It's no wonder that some new or casual users get confused.

Cracking the Language Barrier

One solution to this problem is a natural language interface, which in essence lets you operate a program with English words, not computerlanguage codes. For instance, rather than typing in typical computer commands like Dow Jones News/Retrieval's ";GM 84 M", you use predefined constructs to create English statements like "What were the stock prices for General Motors for each month in 1984?"

Links that make your computer understand plain English





Natural language interfaces are an offshoot of research in artificial intelligence. True artificial intelligence is still in the conceptual stage, and most of the powerful systems built around it run only on larger, very expensive computers. However, we're beginning to see more AI concepts brought down to microcomputers, and indeed, several firms already offer natural language interfaces that can be put to good use on today's personal computers. In fact, over the past year, natural language interfaces have been developed both as "front ends" (friendly links between you and several varieties of existing programs or on-line databases) and

as query languages for database management programs.

A natural language interface used as a front end to an existing program or on-line database helps make that program or database easier to use. The interface lets you enter commands in conversational statements and circumvent the program's complex commands. The interface then converts your command into the syntax expected by the underlying program.

An early example of this is Texas Instruments' Natural Link to the Dow Jones News/Retrieval online database. With TI's system, you choose items from several menus to build a command—much as you would "choose one from column A and one from column B" in a Chinese restaurant.

For example, your initial choices might include such items as "What is the current quote...," "What were the prices...," and "What was the price/earnings ratio..." Depending on your selection, you then make choices from subsequent menus, including those listing stocks and time periods. By moving a cursor through two or three menus, you can build a question like "What were the prices for IBM for each month in 1984?" The program then dials up the service, enters your password, and enters the proper cryptic commands for you.

Michael J. Miller is a West Coast editor of *Popular Computing*.



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MILLER'S TIME BY MICHAEL J. MILLER

TI followed its Natural Link to Dow Jones with other Natural Link programs that provide front ends for such complicated applications programs as Wordstar, Multiplan, and dBASE II, as well as for the MS-

DOS operating system.

The firm also offers a natural language tool kit that software developers can use to create their own interfaces for programs on the TI Professional and the IBM PC. Such programs could do particularly well in smaller, vertical markets. For instance, Direct Aid in Boulder offers Legal Search Plus, a program that lets legal researchers access Westlaw, a fast but complicated legal database, and build their own thesaurus of synonyms.

Also, Menlo Corp. of Santa Clara has developed In-Search, a front end to Dialog, which is a collection of complex on-line databases of scientific and technical information, and BRS, a bibliographic database.

On-line databases such as Dialog, BRS, and Dow Jones are ideal targets for these systems because each database requires different and often complicated commands to do a data search. Moreover, natural language systems make the services easier to use for people who don't want to learn the complicated commands or who have an infrequent need for the service.

If you combine natural language interfaces with your operating system and a variety of applications programs, you'll have an operating environment that is easier to use than the standard MS-DOS environment. In fact, it should prove to be a good alternative to environments that use windows, icons, pull-down menus, and a mouse to provide a consistent user interface no matter what the application.

Natural Language Queries

Natural language programs for microcomputers also include query languages that help you retrieve information from large computer files created by database managers. In concept, using a query language is similar to using a front end to an online database. However, instead of converting an English-like question to a program command, query languages use an English statement to search through data.

For instance, with the database management program Rbase:4000 from Microrim, in Bellevue, Washington, you would have to enter "Select Firm From Customer Where State Eq. Massachusetts," in order to look through a customer list for all contacts in Massachusetts. But using Clout, Microrim's natural lan-

ATURAL language interfaces could prove to be a good alternative to environments that use windows, icons, pull-down menus, and mice.

guage option, you could merely type "Give me all the firms in Massachusetts," or something similar.

Something similar. That's the other great advantage. You can type in queries, and if the system doesn't understand, it will question you. For instance, if you type "MA" instead of spelling out the state name, it asks you what you mean. Once you tell the system, the abbreviation can be stored in a dictionary and used again whenever you want. Clout can also perform searches on files created with programs like PFS: File, Multiplan, and Lotus's 1-2-3.

Natural language query systems got their start on large mainframe computers, through systems like Artificial Intelligence Corp.'s Intellect. But several firms have designed programs for microcomputers. In addition to Clout, there is Savvy from Excalibur Technologies in Albuquerque, and Salvo from Software Automation in Dallas. All run on IBM PCs and similar machines.

Savvy uses a pattern-matching

technique so it guesses what you mean if you type a query it doesn't recognize. And though it does not work with files created by other programs, Savvy can change information in its own files, unlike Clout, which just retrieves information.

Crystal Ball Gazing

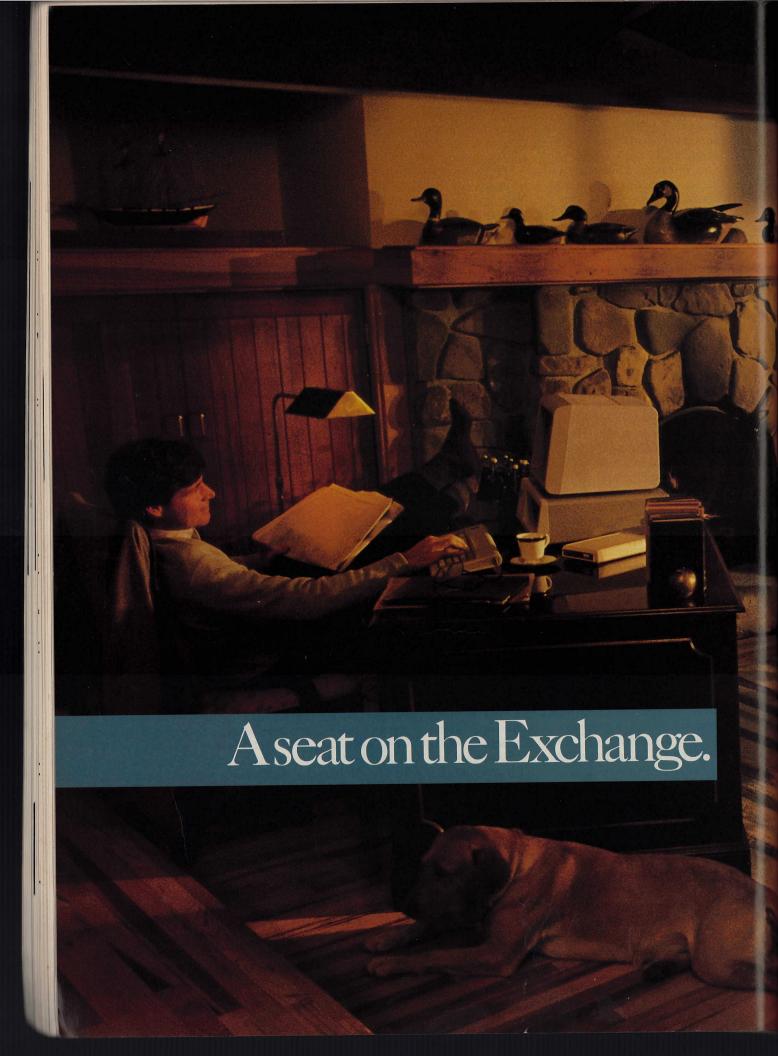
While natural language interfaces are typically much easier to learn to use than a complicated series of commands, the current products have their drawbacks. Reading menu choices or typing a complete sentence for a query may take longer than just typing in the actual command. Faster hardware coupled with programs that quickly convert English-like sentences to computer commands will speed this up.

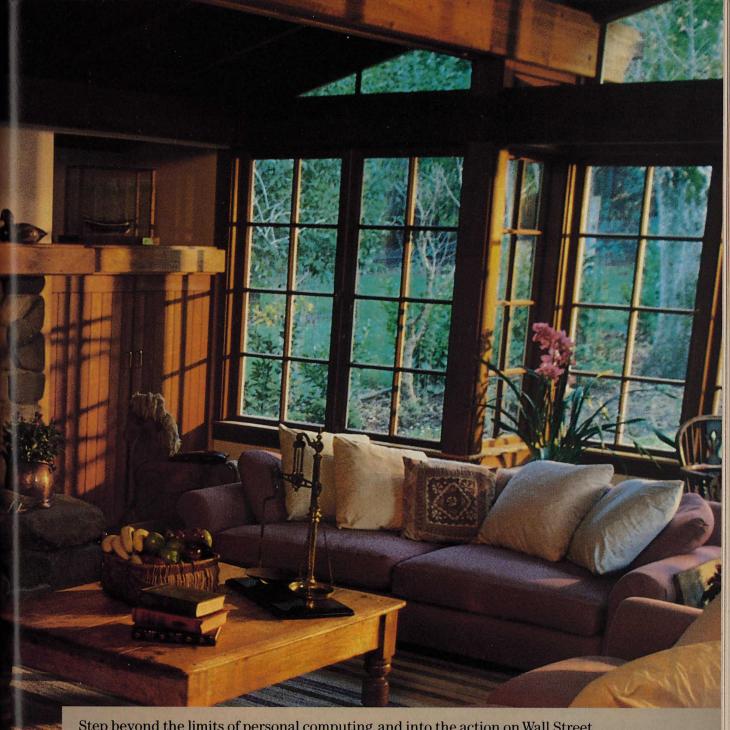
Perhaps more troubling to the average computer user is the fact that none of the really large software firms has yet introduced a natural language product. In part this may be due to what Microrim chairman Wayne Erickson calls "the mainframe mentality"-developers think that AI techniques always require faster processors and larger memories more commonly associated with minicomputers and mainframes.

But more and more software developers are looking at natural language techniques and planning to incorporate them into their future programs. And in a few years, you may even see natural language interfaces combined with expert systems, decision-analysis tools, and other software techniques emerging from artificial intelligence roots to create a new generation of applications programs that are much easier to use, yet more powerful than anything we've seen to date.

While that new generation of software is still a couple of years away, even today's natural language interfaces can make life much easier for casual users and for people who are just learning a program.

Just think, if Doctor Dolittle had a natural language interface, how much easier it would have been for him to talk to the animals—or, at least, to his computer.





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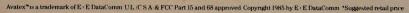
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do you ib'm?

eard the latest?" the Technoklutz demanded as he sloshed into my house on a recent rainy afternoon.

"What now?" I asked.

"The story," he said, collapsing his umbrella over my sofa, "is that IBM is branching out."

"Sounds right so far," I conceded. "But where?"

"Dancing lessons," said the Technoklutz, shaking out his sou'wester.

"You're all wet," I observed. "Dancing doesn't fit IBM's game plan."

"It fits," said the Technoklutz, "and the conception, looking back, was brilliant. For two and a half years, a secret task force has been putting the project

together in Fargo, North Dakota."
"What have they come up with?"

"Initial concentration has been on breakdancing. Older applications, such as the twist, salsa, and bugaloo, will be supported in due course, but Big Blue wants to make a major splash at the entry level."

"What's the marketing strategy?"
"You'll love it!" chortled the Technoklutz. "IBM salesmen henceforth will wear Nikes and headbands along with their three-piece suits and white shirts. The Little Tramp will be replaced by Prince. For TV, there's a new ditty called do you ib'm?—it rhymes with 'rhythm,' sort of. The ads will show unusually excited yuppies carrying their IBM Personal Computers while dancing over cars and singing,

do you ib'm? yeah I ib'm got my Big Blue Andaone, andatwo, and a dance with Big Blue



who could ask for anything more?"

"It's catchy," I admitted. "Where did they get the operating system?" "Bellevue," said the Technoklutz.

"Aha," I responded. "Microsoft."

"That's in Bellevue, Washington," he said. "This is a group of former patients from an old New York hospital by that name. Some of the most with-it steps were inspired by hilarious antics staged years ago in the Bellevue wards."

"Such as?"

"Well, ib'm version 1.0 is tilde hop, an amusing reminder to leap over the obstacle to the PC's Return key. Then there's backslash bash, a stutter step that warmheartedly pokes fun at typos caused by the superfluous key on the other side. But they've written off a number codenamed hot dog, which emulated that overstuffed Return key on the AT."

"Pity," I said.

"I agree," said the Technoklutz, "especially since an Arthur Murray squad is close to completing *chiclet* on a grant from Compaq."

"That's for nostalgia buffs," I said. "The Murray programmers must be running scared because IBM is moving in."

"Can you blame them?" asked the Technoklutz. "Big Blue is projecting a 95 percent market share the first year, although they claim there'll be plenty of spillover because their mere presence will create new legions of breakdancing end users—do you think they intended the pun? Still, a Fred

Astaire spokeswoman said ib'm is just another lockstep routine."

"She'll be dealt with," I said.
"On the contrary," said the Technoklutz, "for the first time in the history of dancing lessons, a leading company will publish its choreography charts and challenge other companies to come up with do you macintosh?, do you texas instruments?, and do you wang?"

"Somehow those don't have the same zing," I said, "although I admire the open architecture."

Suddenly the Technoklutz blanched. "What happens," he asked tremulously, "if the ib'm becomes an industry standard and IBM makes everybody dance to their tune?"

"Here's your umbrella," I said. "It's coming down harder than ever." □

Contributing editor Stephen Banker's "Technoklutz" commentaries can be seen on the Public Television series *The New Tech Times*.



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But now, with the TI Professional Computer and AutoCAD™ 2 software from Autodesk, Inc., you can put real CAD on your desk for under \$10,000. And you'll have a superior PC system for other computing needs—available in a package of hardware, service, training and support no other PC offers.

TI and AutoCAD 2 let you explore the outer limits of your imagination.

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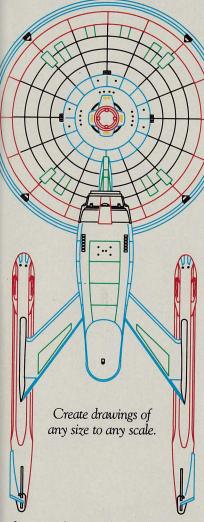
"You can use your imagination more and come up with much better designs much faster."

-Lansing Pugh, Architect, Austin, Texas.

The perfect match of CAD and machine.

Running AutoCAD 2 on the TI Professional Computer can yield spectacular results. High resolution graphics (720 x 300 pixels) give you crisp characters, lines and curves. Unlike many PCs, TI shows up to 8

fessional Computer takes CAD PC CAD has gone before.



colors simultaneously. And lets you mix and display text and graphics at once.

The TI Professional Computer is part of a complete system that gives you better performance from the bestselling software for other applications, too. It's an uncommonly expandable system that works with a vast range of peripherals. It can all be configured to your own individual needs. And grow as you grow.

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Is this the right CAD system for you? TI has the answers.

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A. If they are, our system automatically computes them with a choice of linear, angular, aligned, circular and leader options.

Do you often modify existing drawings?

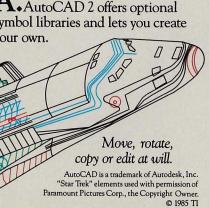
A. We make it fast and detail. simple, with a revised, plotted drawing that looks as good as the original. So, your productivity will be greatly improved.

Are overlays useful to you?

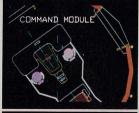
A. If so, you can store information in unlimited, named layers, and turn them on or off for display or plotting in any color combination.

J. Do you use standard symbols or parts?

A•AutoCAD 2 offers optional symbol libraries and lets you create your own.









Beam down from the big picture to the smallest

 What size drawings do you use?

A.Our system works with a wide variety of leading plotters for drawings from A-size (8½" x 11") to E-size (36" x 48").

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A. The TI Professional Computer isn't just a dedicated CAD workstation. It runs over 1000 popular software programs for word processing, spreadsheets, accounting or other business needs.

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Escalates the MicroWars

BY JONATHAN SACKS

The Unix PC is its new weapon aimed at the corporate computer market

ORRISTOWN, NEW JERsey, won its place in history as a warriors' haven during the long winter of 1777, when General George Washington chose the

isolated valley town for his winter headquarters. Two hundred and eight years later this village of three-story colonials and historical markers is home to another headquarters, this one belonging to a corporate superpower fighting for dominance in the office of the future.

In a three-story bunker of concrete and glass just down the road from where Washington wintered, the generals of AT&T Computer Systems plot the strategy to bring their products into the offices of the Fortune 2000 companies. If they deploy well, they stand to win the traditional spoils—territory and wealth. If they err, the spoils will almost certainly go to other superpowers—to IBM, maybe even to upstart Apple.

There are reasons AT&T could prevail. It has The Power, that combination of money, innovation, and technology vital to success. And these days, having just unveiled a new secret weapon called the Unix PC, the AT&T generals are flush with optimism. Their new computer, codesigned and built by Convergent Technologies of Santa Clara, California, is a powerful 32-bit desktop micro that rivals in pure horsepower anything currently on the market. It boasts a minimum of a half megabyte of RAM, a 10-megabyte hard disk, and a virtual memory of 2.5 megabytes.

But AT&T's executives knew they needed more than muscular hardware in this war. So they took the Unix operating system—designed at Bell Labs for minicomputers and justly famous for its multitasking power-and put it on a microcomputer. At the same time they eradicated from their microcomputer version of Unix the trait for which earlier incarnations were justly infamous—a profound user hostility that utilized hundreds of archaic keystroke commands. In its place, AT&T created a new user interface, a series of menus that make the power of Unix instantly accessible at the touch of a key or the click of a mouse. As might be expected, the company also added telephone management capabilities to let users send data and dial phone calls directly from the

computer.
It is an impressive package. In short, AT&T is armed for war.

The battle for dominance in the corporate computer market promises to be long and hard, and AT&T, torn by internal strife and attacked by outside forces, faces the fight of its life. The company, after all, didn't ever sell a computer to the public before March 1984. It couldn't, in fact, consider selling much of anything in a competitive way until January 1982 when this largest company in the world bowed to the pressures of the U.S. Justice Department and agreed to break up.

You need not know all the details of the AT&T divestiture to understand this: a company without competitors must operate very different-

petitors must operate very different-Jonathan Sacks is a West Coast editor of *Popular*

ly from a company with competitors. And when the major competitor is as formidable as IBM, success requires a special strength. Therein lies the key to AT&T's battle for dominance.

The Legacy of Power

pect that by birthright alone, AT&T Computer Systems should succeed at anything it attempts. After all, it is still part of AT&T, which in 103 years as a regulated monopoly had blossomed into the largest corporation anywhere. Before the breakup was finalized on January 1, 1984, AT&T's status was

NE MIGHT EX-

reflected in mind-boggling numbers: \$150 billion in assets, \$69 billion in annual sales, and somewhere around

one million employees.

The company also had a rich his-

tory of technological accomplishment. Bell Laboratories, AT&T's research and development arm, was responsible not only for Unix but for such inventions as the laser and the transistor.

But divestiture was awesomely hard on AT&T. In its wake, jobs were lost, titles were changed. Executives returned from weekends to find their departments disbanded. Perhaps more profound than the internal strife, however, was what the breakup meant to AT&T as a business entity. From January 1984 forevermore, the remnants of AT&T had to compete to survive. The telephone companies were gone, assets were down to \$40 billion, and the core of AT&T was split into smaller companies-divisions-defined by function.

One division, Information Systems, would operate at arm's length from the others and be responsible for marketing consumer hardware, from basic telephones to sophisticated electronics. One part of Information Systems, called Computer Systems, was charged with designing, producing, and marketing computers.

Making and selling computers isn't anything new to AT&T. The company has for nearly 30 years manufactured its own terminals and computers for use internally, to manage telephone systems and records. In fact, AT&T, through Western Electric, designed and manufactured one of the most advanced 32-bit microprocessors, the WE-32000.

"We haven't really attempted to move our computers into the Fortune 2000 yet, and not having attempted it, we are still a \$400-million-a-year revenue business," boasts James Edwards, the wiry, tough-talking president of Computer Systems. That income reflects the amount that Computer Systems made by selling systems to AT&T's operating companies (the telephone

companies).

Edwards, 44, a magna cum laude graduate of Princeton, spent 15 years selling mainframe systems for IBM. In October 1984—after less than two years with AT&T-he became the top executive in Computer Systems. He is a charismatic leader with eyes that sear your soul—the very antithesis of the reserved executive you might expect to find at AT&T, a monolith notorious for its level upon level of bureaucracy and its lumbering decisionmaking processes. At Uniforum, a Unix convention in Dallas, Edwards became so involved in promoting his company's new line of 3B series minicomputers that he peeled off his suit jacket and marched onto the floor to hard sell. He has become known for his quick thinking and for a propensity to make important decisions instantly.

Edwards is responsible for leading AT&T to the computer war, and he has defined his marketplace and his strategy. For him, and therefore for AT&T, the ultimate market is the large Fortune 2000 companies, companies that in most cases already have mainframe computers. Edwards speaks a lot of SNA compatibility, referring to communications protocols necessary for terminals and computers to communicate with IBM mainframes. His strategy is to bring AT&T terminals, microcomputers, and minicomputers into the large companies and connect them

to existing IBMs.

Computing.

Outlining the details of his war plan, Edwards breaks the office into three workstation centers: a word-processing system for the secretary, a voice/ data terminal for the executive, and a Unix PC for the professional. He thinks about conquering each and then about tying them to one another and to central databases. He talks in terms of \$30 billion worth of business in small and medium computers, and he steams at a Business Week quote in which IBM's chief executive officer vowed to capture a \$180 billion market within a decade.

"Everybody ought to be threatened by that kind of view," he fumes. And then, somewhat respectfully, he adds, "They're such good executors."

There are, insiders say, internal conflicts that make Edwards's mission all the more difficult. Some people, deposed as leaders or irritated at change, would like to see him fail. It is rumored that Edwards has been given a quota, something around \$1.5 billion in 1985, and he must make the quota to survive.

It's the kind of challenge Edwards relishes, and he is rolling up his shirtsleeves and going for the main chance. But he's under great pressure. Some battles are already lost.

AT&T on the Desktop

T&T'S ENTRY INto the microcomputer war was inauspicious at best, and it left many people wondering whether the company wouldn't be better off sticking with telephones. In March 1984, the company introduced the 3B line of minicomputers, an important step in the war plan. But it needed a presence in the desktop market.

That first desktop micro, the PC 6300, was built for AT&T by Olivetti—an Italian company in which



AT&T bought a 25 percent stake. Introduced in June 1984, the 6300 was greeted with a yawn and a harrumph. A slightly-more-glitzy IBM me-too that runs the MS-DOS operating system, the 6300 is functionally superior to the IBM PC—sleeker, with a smaller desktop footprint, and a faster, more powerful Intel 8086 microprocessor (an advanced version of the IBM PC's 8088). But it lacks any real innovation and falls short of full compatibility. Critics complained it just wasn't an IBM.

AT&T came under heavy fire for introducing a machine without any of the technical marvels one might expect from such a company. It was, said some people, too little too late, a misfire. Those who looked for the positive aspects of the 6300 were generally relieved at one thing: at least AT&T didn't go and make fools of themselves by putting Unix on their micro.

But while many still believe that the lackluster 6300 was an AT&T faux pas, the company claims it is all part of the larger strategy. "We felt that it was important that we not come out and exploit technology in our first run at the marketplace," says smooth-talking John Boyd, Computer Systems' vicepresident of sales. "I think had we done that, everybody would have said, 'Aha, AT&T. All technology, no marketing brains.'"

Edwards agrees that the 6300 was AT&T's deliberate low-risk attempt to ease quickly into the computer marketplace. "We were late coming into the PC business," he admits, "so we entered the market in a very conventional way."

Strategically, however, the 6300 put the AT&T name before the public in a new and important way. People began to think of AT&T as more than a telephone company. And to reflect just how confident AT&T was that it could succeed in this new market, it aired a television ad certain to threaten

the most secure competitors.

In the commercial, a businesssuited man personifying AT&T walks up to a Monopoly-like gameboard called the Computer Game, puts his computer-shaped token on the board, and challenges the opposition. After moving quickly around the board, he leans back smugly. "Your turn," he says to the opponents.

To the consumer, the message is straightforward: AT&T has entered the computer game with serious intent. But think of the corporate cockiness such an ad projects to the competition. It suggests that the millions won and lost in personal computer ventures so far are mere trifles, a game. "Here we come," it says to the competition. "Step aside or be slaughtered."

That same corporate cockiness is reflected in the statements that Computer Systems executives make about the success of the 6300 so far. "In terms of full availability, you can say that in three to four months of business we reached 1000 retail stores," says sales v.p. Boyd, as he leans back in his desk chair and scans New York Harbor through the window of his office at Two World Trade Center, 71st floor. "Nobody has done that. Absolutely nobody."



The Unix PC

N TERMS OF PURE technology, AT&T's new Unix PC is a jewel of a com-

puter. It is immensely powerful for a desktop micro, with 32-bit architecture, state-of-the-art communications capabilities, a bit-mapped screen, and a virtual memory that lets you work with files that well exceed the limits of your RAM. Its menu-driven user interface is kind to the neophyte yet fast and straightforward enough that it won't irritate the experienced user.

The system is built around Motorola's 68010, a muscular relative of the 68000 used in Apple's Macintosh. The 68010 is agile, with a clock speed of 10 MHz, and can access up to 2 megabytes of RAM. This microprocessor is also responsible for the virtual-memory capabilities of the Unix PC, allowing portions of large files to be automatically "swapped" from RAM to disk memory.

In minimum configuration, the Unix PC comes with a half megabyte of RAM, a 12-inch monochrome monitor with a screen resolution of 720 by 348 pixels, and a built-in 300/1200-baud modem. The basic system includes one half-megabyte 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive and a 10-megabyte hard-disk drive. The 103-key keyboard includes 14 Wang-like word-processing function keys and 8 soft-

ware-definable function keys. A serial RS-232C port and a Centronics parallel port are standard, as are a clock/calendar and a graphics card on the motherboard.

Such power is costly. Although final prices had not been set at this writing, AT&T estimated the basic Unix PC will sell for about \$5600. With a 20-megabyte hard disk, the machine will sell for about \$6200; additional half-megabyte RAM cards will cost around \$1000 each.

AT&T armed the Unix PC with powerful communications capabilities. On the back of the machine are three "tip rings," those little jacks that are standard on modular telephones. Using a cable like the one that connects a phone to the wall, you use one jack to plug the computer to the phone lines and a second jack to plug your telephone into the back of the computer. If you have a second, separate telephone line, you can use the third jack for simultaneous voice-data communication.

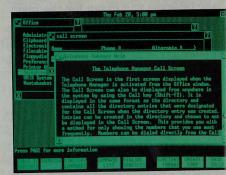
With the telephony software that comes with the machine, you can dial automatically from a computerized phone/address book, or you can dial directly from the keyboard. A speaker inside the computer lets you listen to incoming calls. The software also records the length of each call and the time it was made and keeps data on how often a certain number was dialed. You can append notes to this log to remind you of the subject discussed.

The Unix PC doesn't mark the first time Unix has been available on a

desktop micro, but AT&T did something with this machine that nobody before has achieved. It made Unix simple to use—virtually invisible unless you choose to access it. You select functions from a series of menus, either by clicking on menu items with a three-button mouse (included with the machine) or by moving the cursor to a menu item and hitting an "enter" or command key.

Applications, for example, are accessed by selecting the menu item "filecabinet." Opening the filecabinet reveals a list of the applications stored in the system. To access the telephone, you choose the "telephone" item on the main menu. Discarded files go into a buffer called "wastebasket." The electronic-mail application-which costs extra-is a separate menu item. Unlike the Apple Macintosh, the Unix PC does not use graphic icons to illustrate these functions. This was done, AT&T says, so the user interface would function on added terminals that might not have the graphics capabilities necessary for displaying icons.

Unix gives AT&T's machine some impressive power. It adds multiuser capabilities: two dumb terminals can share the Unix PC's processor and peripherals. Unix also sectors the computer's memory, allowing up to nine windows on the screen at one time and permitting a user to do nine different things concurrently. This feature of Unix—called multitasking—means you can work on one file,



THE BUILT-IN TELEPHONE SOFTWARE IS EASILY ACCESSED THROUGH MENUS OR THROUGH FUNCTION KEYS.

for example, while another file is printing and a third file is being transmitted or received via modem.

Such concurrency is available on other machines, including the IBM

PC family, using Concurrent CP/M. But AT&T's computer is designed for multitasking. Moving from window to window on the Unix PC, for example, is accomplished by moving the cursor to the "window manager," a boldface "W" in the upper righthand corner of the screen. But all this software power has its price—the operating system takes up 3 megabytes of disk storage.

The Unix PC has some welcome humanistic touches. A channel under the keyboard lets lefthanders string the mouse on the left. The monitor, built onto the 18-inch square base, tilts and swivels on a short goose-

neck.

The computer also has some interesting technical extras: a utility that, AT&T says, converts standard MS-DOS data files to Unix; and an open architecture, including three empty expansion slots that in the current version will be filled if the machine is fully packed with 2 megabytes of RAM. (Future versions could use 256K-bit RAM chips, thereby allowing more memory per expansion card.)

Finally, Unix PCs can be linked via AT&T's recently announced STAR-LAN local-area network, which will also connect AT&T PC 6300s, IBM PCs, and AT&T minicomputers. Using existing phone lines and standard modular telephone jacks, the network will transfer data at the rate of 1 megabit per second. AT&T says that each microcomputer connection will cost \$595 plus \$125 for the software and will be available in late 1985. RS-232C connections, for linking printers and other peripherals, will cost \$750 each. Connections for minicomputers, which can act as file servers for large systems, will cost \$895 and should be available in early 1986.

All these features could be for naught unless AT&T succeeds in attracting software developers. Given the capabilities of the machine and the potential marketing strength of AT&T, it is likely there will be a lot

more software soon.

Even that doesn't guarantee success, and AT&T faces tough competition. Apple is determined to penetrate the business market in 1985, and IBM will probably overcome technical problems that have hampered the sales of its troubled PC AT. The battle has just begun.

-JONATHAN SACKS

James Edwards claims that his company's productivity per store—the number of machines moved each month by each retailer—is equivalent to both Apple's and IBM's perstore productivity. "Of course, we have only about half the outlets they have," he says, "but we're doing pretty well." In fact, Edwards thinks AT&T is doing so well that he seems to view Apple and essentially every other computer manufacturer, except IBM, as mere irritations.

"Apple and the little guys like Compaq are doing a reasonable job in the retail channel," he acknowledges, "but they're positioned only in that kind of channel." And noting the failure of Apple and other companies to succeed in direct sales to large corporations, he says, "They haven't gained a position in the channel that I'm pushing into since they've been in business."

A tough-talking guy, this James Edwards. But it comes from the soul. Reminded that Apple has announced plans to move into the corporate marketplace and that the company has said it will forge "strategic alliances" to do so, Edwards nearly sneers. "I'm saying to them, 'Come on in,' "he barks, "because I think it's going to be a very, very difficult thing for them to do."

There's more you need to know about AT&T to understand the root of such bravado. Every workday, 6000 men and women march forth from 150 marketing offices nationwide to sell AT&T products to Fortune 2000 companies. The force of service technicians is 20,000 strong. Last year, both factions were retrained to sell computers.

And that's just part of The Power.

Ramping Up

HE PC 6300 MIGHT have been the easiest way to sidle into

the marketplace, but AT&T executives knew they needed an edge, a product that would play to their strengths and outgun the opposition. So in October 1983, six months before the release of the 6300, they turned to scientists at the company's

brain trust, Bell Laboratories.

The Labs had not been fallow since the breakup. During and after the divestiture the scientists there continued to make important progress in the computer field. They announced plans to manufacture the first 1-megabit RAM chips, months and maybe years ahead of competitors. Then they announced that they had perfected something called a selectively doped heterostructure transistor, which permits supercomputer chips to operate at higher speeds. And then came an announcement that a Bell Labs mathematician had created a new theory that will enormously accelerate some computer operations.

From this fertile intellectual environment Computer Systems picked several people to join the team that would design the next-generation AT&T desktop, the now-released Unix PC. Those chosen to work on the computer were moved from Bell Labs to a newly created think tank, Information Systems Labs, located miles from the main

AT&T offices.

The remote location provided a rare luxury, for while the larger organization was convulsing with the stress of divestiture, those working on the microcomputer design found themselves with a new and previously unthinkable control.

"We didn't get all the input you usually get at AT&T," says Leonard Greenbaum, a scientist assigned to help design the hardware and software specifications. We were setting up our own culture." And as the divestiture progressed, the AT&T brass seemed more inclined to share authority and also to make decisions more quickly than they might have in a noncompetitive environment.

For reasons mostly unrevealed but clearly related to a lack of manufacturing capability and small-systems expertise, AT&T contracted with Convergent Technologies to assist in development and production of the machine. But first, AT&T scientists, marketeers, and service personnel met in committee to create a list of everything the new computer might include and then to narrow the list to reasonable, cost-efficient proportion.

—Continued on page 146

They're tiny, work anywhere, and integral screens, built-in software, sort data, crunch numbers, and tele

LAPTOP C

BY JOHN P. MELLO JR.

remember the first time I saw a true laptop computer. It was compelling all out of proportion to its size. There, in one tiny package, was a combined word processor, telecommunications device, personal scheduler, electronic address book, and general-purpose computer. I

didn't think twice. I bought it.

It wasn't a mistake—my laptop computer was and is a marvelously useful tool—but not in the ways I'd imagined. The word-processing program, for example, was fine for quick notes, but awkward and slow for serious writing and multipage articles. The alwayson, battery-powered RAM automatically preserved my text and data without the hassle of disk drives, but its small size meant it filled up all too fast, requiring me to delete the saved material or transfer it to cassette—a lengthy, inefficient process. My initial enthusiasm for the little machine was quickly replaced by disappointment.

But now I've come full circle. As my experience grew and my preconceptions withered, I came to recognize that the shortcomings I perceived were more a result of my misconceptions than they were actual machine limitations. It was as if I'd bought a compact car and been disappointed when it couldn't haul a house full of furniture or do

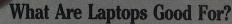
zero to 60 in 6 seconds.

In a nutshell, my expectations had been unrealistic. A laptop computer is not a jack-of-all-trades; it is, however, a master of some.



weigh only 5 pounds. Yet with their and full keyboards, they create text, communicate on the go. They're...

MPUTERS



Laptop computers are a special class of portable computers: they're about the size of a loose-leaf notebook and weigh less than 5 pounds or so. They get their name from the fact that they can rest comfortably on your lap during use. (Some larger, 10- to 15-pound machines are also called "laptops" by their optimistic manufacturers, but I have yet to see a lap that could comfortably support one of these machines for any length of time. I'll restrict my discussion here to the smaller machines, the true laptops.)

All laptop computers are battery powered, have full typewriter-style keyboards, come with a built-in display screen, and are supplied with some software permanently stored in ROM to let you do many of the things you can do on a standard desktop computer. Compactness, portability, and affordability are the laptops' main assets; small screens and limited memory are the main drawbacks.

Will a laptop computer suit your needs? There are two main considerations. The first is physical: laptop computers excel in providing computing power in unconventional locations (in airplanes, hotel rooms, classrooms, meeting rooms, and outdoors, for example) and in preserving desk space. If you need computing power on-the-go or if your office can't accommodate a full-sized machine, then a laptop computer is indeed worth a close look. But if you do all your work in one loca-

John P. Mello Jr. is a freelance writer living in Malden, Massachusetts, and the former editor of *Portable 100* magazine.

Six features distinguish the superior laptops from the run-of-the-mill ones.

POP-UP SCREENS ARE INCREASINGLY COMMON IN LAP-TOPS WITH LARGE DISPLAYS, SUCH AS THE TANDY 200, SORD 11C, AND **EPSON PX-8**

tion and don't mind sharing your desk with a standard computer, then there's really no reason to consider a laptop computer—especially since no currently available laptop unit fully equals the performance of a standard desktop machine.

The second consideration is more complex: you must gauge a laptop's strengths and weaknesses on an application-by-application basis, in the context of how it's to be used, in order to determine if it is really capable of handling your work load.

For better or worse, the major laptop computer applications were pretty much defined by the Tandy Corporation when it released the first successful laptop computer, the Model 100: word processing, telecommunications, information management, and specialty uses such as scientific analysis and inventory control. The current crop of laptop units adds one major new category: spreadsheet analysis.

Word Processing

More people have bought laptop computers for word processing than for any other application. Laptops are a natural for anyone who needs to compose text while away from the office. Laptops also can ease long workdays by making it simple to work on letters, memos, reports, etc., at home in the comfort of your living room. In effect, they're an electronic typewriter you can take with you wherever you go.

The features that distinguish a good laptop word processor from the not-so-good ones are the keyboard, display screen, memory, mass storage, printer compatibility, and bundled software.

The keyboard that's right for you is largely a matter of personal preference, but for efficient word processing, look for a keyboard with separate cursor-control keys in a diamond-shaped layout; user-programmable function keys; and a visual indication of whether or not the Caps Lock and Num Lock functions are engaged. The "feel" of the

keyboard and factors such as the size and spacing of the keys are subject to wide variation from one brand to the next: try before you buy.

Also, if you'll be typing in locations where noise will disturb others around you, pay attention to how loudly the keys respond to your touch—you'll want the quietest key-

board possible.

All laptops currently use liquid crystal display (LCD) screens in sizes ranging from 4 lines by 20 characters to 25 lines by 80 characters. The size of the display has a significant effect on what you write. One professional writer told me his paragraphs got shorter and his writing choppier after using a laptop computer with an 8-line by 40-character LCD screen.

But no matter how many characters are on the screen, legibility is even more important. Unfortunately, some of the screens are extremely difficult to read under anything less than ideal lighting conditions: personally, I've worked with 8 by 40, 8 by 80, and 16 by 80 screens, and the only one I felt comfortable working with in my living room was the 8 by 40. (Note: new technologies may eventually solve the problem of screen legibility. See "New Portable Displays," on page 73.)

Some laptops come with as little as 8K bytes of RAM, but the majority come with 64, 72, or 128K bytes and can be expanded with optional, add-on RAM chips. Of course, the amount of RAM greatly affects the machine's utility—8K of RAM can store only about 4 to 6 pages of text. Make sure the machine you buy has ample RAM for the largest document you're likely to create.

In order to get around RAM limitations, some sort of permanent, mass storage of text and data is a definite advantage. Currently, no laptop comes with a built-in disk drive, although most can operate an optional, external drive. Other machines, such as the Sord Consultant series, come with built-in, highspeed microcassette tape drives.

While not as fast as disk drives, built-in microcassettes are faster and more convenient than the mass storage used by most of the rest of the machines—ordinary cassette tapes. Conventional cassettes are better than no mass storage at all but are slow and sometimes unreliable.

If you want to produce paper copies of the text you write with your laptop, make sure the machine is compatible with the type of

printer you'll be using.

A final important consideration is the word-processing software available for the laptop computer—both built-in (in ROM) and commercial programs. Some built-in software is quite limited; the Model 100 "Text" program, for example, does not let you set margins or adjust line spacing for printing. Other programs offer virtually all the functions found on desktop systems. Be sure the machine you buy has software with whatever features you need.

Spreadsheet Analysis

Laptops are less than ideal for heavy-duty number crunching. Some of the drawbacks, such as small screens and limited memory, are obvious. Others are less obvious, though no less important. For example, most laptops lack a separate keypad, requiring that you use either the regular number keys or some of the alphabetic keys as a pseudo keypad. What's more, the central processors used in laptops are relatively slow, with some operating at as little as one-fourth to oneeighth the speed of desktop machines.

Despite all this, due to the immense popularity of spreadsheet applications software, most of the current crop of laptops do come with small; ROM-based spreadsheets. Laptop computer spreadsheets usually try to sidestep their limitations by allowing you to save your work in a form you can send to a desktop computer for final analysis-a reasonable compromise. If this application interests you, be sure the portable and desktop spreadsheets use the same file structure and that the laptop's telecommunications software can transmit the data without undue difficulty.

Also, pay special attention to the legibility of the screen; transposed or incorrect numbers that you miss will play hob with your calculations.

A keyboard that easily switches between alphabetic-input mode and numeric-keypad mode is another plus; likewise, laptops with large amounts of RAM and/or some form of mass storage—either in the form of add-on disk drives or microcassette drives—are preferred in this application.

Database Management

With few exceptions, there's not much laptop database software to choose from. However, one manufacturer, NEC (see "The NEC Starlet," page 86), includes a file manager with its new laptop computer; Tandy also includes simple database programs for address filing and time scheduling in its Model 100 and 200 computers. A line of programs from Traveling Software (of Seattle Washington) lets you use a Tandy or NEC laptop to manage time. The software prints reports detailing the total time spent on an account, time spent on each assignment within an account. and the amounts a client should be billed.

Abundant RAM and some sort of mass storage are the keys to making database management genuinely useful on a laptop computer. And because the information in a database can be textual, numeric, or both, a good keyboard and screen are also essential; in fact, this category shares most of the same hardware requirements as word processing.

Telecommunications

Communication between computers is another factor attracting people to laptop machines. For example, journalists have found that filing a story by modem is faster and more accurate (if less romantic) than the previous method of phoning in the story. Salespersons can place orders with the home office's computer through the telephone; and after making a sales call, they can send follow-up correspondence through an electronic mail system like MCI mail. Some photographers are even using a national network to determine the weather at the next



NAME	PRICE*	SIZE* (in.)	WEIGHT* (lbs.)	LCD Screen	RAM (Kbytes)	KEYS (#)	Modem included	Bundled Software**	Comments
COMN	MODORE P	BUSINESS MACH	INES 1200	Wilson Dr.,	West Chest	er, PA 19:	380		tions are assured to pure anexon
LCD	\$500	12×10.5×2	5	16×80	32	72	yes	BASIC, wp, tc, filing, sched, address, calc	has 480×126 resolution; has bar code wand port; works with Commodore peripherals
EPSO	N AMERIC	CA 2780 Lomita Bl	/d., Torrance,	CA 90805	up review	G MAA	te supple	Maria Company	talan la fara son ancienta
PX-8	\$995	12×8.5×1.75	4	8×80	64	72	no	wp, calc, CP/M, sched, BASIC	built-in microcassette drive
HX-20	\$795	12×8.5×1.75	4	4×20	16-32	68	no	BASIC, wp	built-in microcassette drive, built-in printer
NEC 1	HOME ELF	ECTRONICS 1401	Estes Ave.,	Elk Grove Vi	lage, IL 600	007	A SU DE LA	ALEXA SELL	
8201A	\$599	11.5×8.25×2	3.75	8×40	16-160	67	no	BASIC, wp, tc, 14 others	uses optional cartridges for extra RAM
8401A	\$999	12×8.5×2.5	3.75	16×80	64-96	68	yes	similar to above	uses plug-in RAM car- tridges for extra memory
SORE	COMPUT	ER 645 Fifth Ave.	, New York, I	NY 10022	NAME OF STREET			eren denderative	
IS-11A	\$795	12×8.5×1.5	4.5	8×40	32-64	76	no	ss, db, gr, wp, tc	built-in microcassette drive; has parallel printer port
IS-11B	\$895	12×8.5×1.5	4.5	8×40	32-64	76	yes	same as above	same as above
IS-11C	\$1395	12×8.5×3.5	6.5	25×80	80-144	76	yes	wp, tc, calc	LCD is one of largest, clearest, in its class; has built-in microcassette drive; parallel printer port
TANI	OY CORP.	One Tandy Ctr., Ft.	Worth, TX 76	5102	Total No.	Sheet)	Problems.	Act of Managerica	win was commit by
100	\$399	12×8.5×2	3.75	8×40	8-32	72	yes	BASIC, wp, tc, sched, address	lowest-priced laptop; has parallel printer port
200 * approx ** wp=wc gr=graphic	ord processing	12×8.5×2 g; tc=telecommunication lator; address=address	4.5 ns; sched=app database; ss=	16×40	24-72 eduler; db=da	72 tabase mar	yes nager;	same as above, + alarm clock, and ss	includes Multiplan in ROM; wp includes text format- ting for printing; has parallel printer port

day's shooting location. The possibilities are almost endless.

Telecommunications has two components: the creation of text and its transmission. For the former, the same considerations that applied for word processing also apply here. For the latter, the principal concern is the ability to drive a modem. Many laptops come with built-in modems, a definite plus. If you plan to make heavy use of telecommunications, look for a laptop that offers auto-dial capabilities (to automatically dial the telephone numbers and log-on sequences for on-line services), the ability to work in both direct-connect (plugged into the phone socket) and acoustic mode (for older, nonmodular phones), and a combination of both tone and pulse dialing.

If your laptop does not come with a built-in modem, you'll have to buy a separate, external modem. This decreases the machine's portability by adding another piece of hardware to carry around, but also gives you the option of using a high-speed, 1200-baud modem to shorten the time you'll spend on-line. (Most built-in modems operate at 300 baud.)

Not much third-party telecommunications software exists for laptops. However, the machines that come with built-in modems also come with permanent, ROM-based telecommunications software that's usually perfectly adequate for normal needs. However, if you have a desktop computer and plan to swap information

between it and the laptop computer, be sure the laptop computer's telecommunications program will work with your desktop's—or that compatible third-party software exists.

Specialty Uses

Two other applications where laptop computers have proved their worth are in science and manufacturing.

The keys to scientific applications are programmability and expandability. Most laptops come with some dialect of BASIC in ROM. If you plan to write your own programs and want to be able to run the program on other systems, look for a standard implementation of the language: the Model 100 and 200, for

example, use a form of Microsoft BASIC, so programs can be adapted to run on other MS BASIC machines (such as the IBM PC) without great difficulty.

Laptops with standard interfaces (such as RS-232C ports) can be connected to a host of external sensing devices for all manner of sensing applications: for example, at the Stroh's Brewing Company in Detroit, analog information from a device measuring the alcohol content and density of a batch of beer goes directly into a laptop computer. The resulting calculations, done several times a day, are a quality-control measure. The application is so successful Stroh's is considering using the technique in other plants.

And in manufacturing, laptop computers also work exceptionally well as bar-code reading devices. With a wave of the bar-code wand the computer does the work, previously done by hand, of counting and adding inventories. Some laptop manufacturers have even gone so far as to build dedicated ports into their machines for connecting bar-code wands. However, the wands and software to read bar codes are extra-

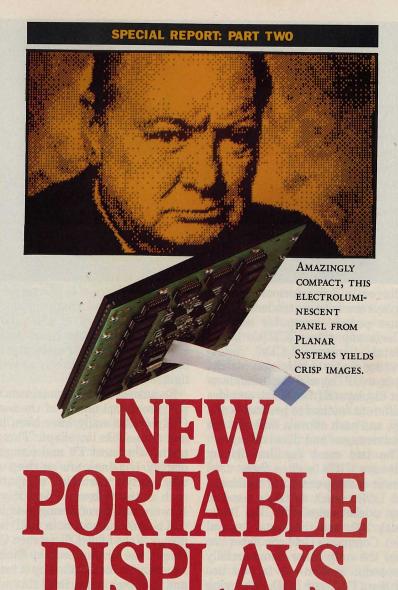
price options.

Is a Laptop for You?

As a narrow-focus device, laptop computers are grand. The machines have been eagerly accepted where their applications have been clearly defined and limited—the reporter or salesperson who needs word processing and telecommunications, the scientist or engineer analyzing and cataloging data from a single device. and so on.

But when you begin mixing applications-looking for a mechanical jack-of-all-trades to do word processing and spreadsheet analysis and database management, for example you can find yourself, at the least, inconvenienced; at the worst, cramped. Similarly, you'll probably be disappointed if you expect or require full desktop power in RAM- or CPU-intensive applications such as large spreadsheets and databases.

Pick an application that fits a laptop's capabilities, though, and you'll never regret your purchase. In fact, you'll probably find it so useful you won't let it out of your sight.

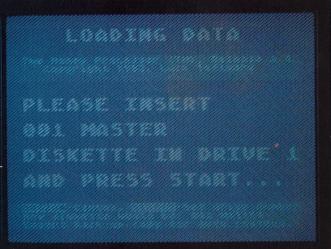


Rapid advances mean portable computers soon will have screens with stunning color and clarity

BY THOM HARTMANN

OU WON'T BELIEVE YOUR EYES: BEFORE LONG, you'll be seeing portable computers with screens that provide full-color, legible output under almost any lighting conditions. Other portables will display up to a million pixels on an ordinary-sized screen, far exceeding the resolution of even full-sized conventional monitors. Still other portables will offer large viewing areas at unbelievably affordable prices. Portable display technology is evolving at a furious pace. In fact, display types and designs probably will be the next major battleground for portablecomputer manufacturers. The net result will be a generation of portables with truly outstanding displays: more legible, more colorful, less expensive, and with higher resolution.

As you can see, the 40-column text (small type on-screen) simulated on this full-color LCD manufactured for the Epson Elf TV is barely readable—a deficiency that rapid technological advances soon will overcome.



Currently five principal types of displays are solid contenders for the future portable-computer market: cathode ray tubes (CRTs), liquid crystal displays (LCDs), light-emitting diodes (LEDs), gas plasma displays (GPDs), and electroluminescent displays (ELDs). Each employs a different method to produce a display, and each offers a different set of advantages and disadvantages.

The two most familiar display types are CRTs (such as those used in most desktop computer terminals) and LCDs (such as those used in most pocket calculators, the Radio Shack 100, and the Data General One). Compass's Grid computer has been the only other commercially successful system—so far—to use neither a CRT nor LCD, employing instead an electroluminescent display made in Japan by Sharp.

CRTs

Cathode ray tubes use a beam, or ray, of electrons emitted by a cathode (heated electrode) to paint an image on the light-emitting phosphor coating on the inside face of a glass tube. CRTs are virtually identical to the video portion of a TV, and because their technology is well understood and long established, they've been the primary display option used by computer manufacturers.

But for portable computers, CRTs have two main drawbacks: high power consumption and size. The power consumption results from the fact that CRTs use a complicated set of electromagnets (called a yoke) to

Thom Hartmann is a freelance writer living in Atlanta, Georgia.

sweep the beam of electrons across the phosphor and a high voltage applied to the front of the tube to speed up the electron beam enough to blast the phosphor molecules into emitting radiation, mostly as visible light.

Because of the electromagnets and the directional nature of the beam, CRTs traditionally have been long and funnel-like in shape. This explains why most TV and computer display housings are so deep and why early "portable" computers, such as the Osborne 1 and Kaypro II, were the size of sewing machines.

A recent innovation in CRT technology is the folded, flat-screen CRT. One of the first offered by Sinclair Electronics measures 4 by 2 inches and is ¾ inch deep. Both this and a similar new 4-inch flat-screen tube from Sony actually bend the beam through a curve to sweep the screen.

This design retains the advantages of a conventional CRT display (high brightness, contrast, and resolution) but requires an area only one-eighth as deep.

Sony also claims that its new tube uses only about one-third the power of its antecedents, another important consideration for portability.

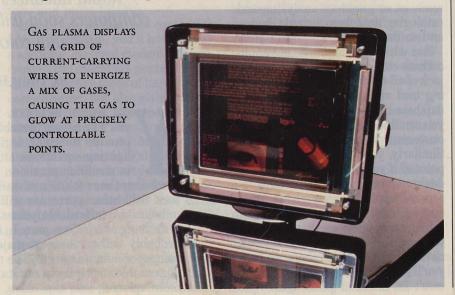
GPDs

Hot on the heels of CRTs are gas plasma displays, which operate on the same principle as the familiar neon light bulbs extensively used as small, low-brightness indicator lights in a wide variety of consumer products.

An electric current flowing between two wires suspended in a gas—usually neon or a mix of neon and argon—causes the gas to become an electrical conductor (a "plasma") and glow. In a matrix of such wires, you can selectively activate individual X-Y coordinates to produce dots of light at predictable points in the matrix.

Changing the mixture of the gasses allows designers to vary the colors produced by the GPD and to alter the screen's voltage requirements.

First invented in 1964 at the University of Illinois by Drs. Bizter and Slottow, GPDs are now being pushed most heavily for computer use by IBM and Sharp. The two main obstacles that once limited use of these designs—the need for precise, close-tolerance electrode spacing in the gas envelope, and the lack



Some new displays have four times the resolution of an ordinary 12-inch CRT.

of high-voltage integrated circuit chips to drive the displays (GPDs typically require 130 to 185 volts)—have both recently been overcome. The electrode-spacing problem was basically one of engineering and tooling and was quickly solved. And now Texas Instruments has introduced its 7555 series of high-voltage ICs to drive GPDs.

To give you an idea of the capabilities of a GPD, consider IBM's impressive Model 580: it can display 960 rows by 768 columns of pixels in an 11- by 14-inch area. This translates into more than 737,000 pixels, or about four times the display resolution capability of an ordinary 12-inch CRT.

Although the 580's high power requirements and weight presently

eliminate it from consideration for portable computers, future refinements of GPD systems may well be

seen in portables.

ELDs

Precisely because it takes high voltages and a good blast of power to ionize the gas in the gas plasma display, at present electroluminescent displays provide a more portable alternative. Similar to GPDs in the appearance of their design, electroluminescent displays also use an X-Y grid of electrodes. But instead of ionizing a gas, the applied voltage causes a layer of phosphor to glow, similar to that on the screen of a CRT

Whereas it takes well over 100 volts to light a GPD, ELDs can operate in the 10- to 25-volt range and consume less power as well. Also, it's much easier to produce different colors with phosphors than with gasses, so ELDs can even be used to produce multicolor displays, much like conventional color CRTs. This can be done by either alternating phosphor colors along the screen (red then blue then green) as in a CRT or by layering three ELD panels, each with two-thirds of its area transparent for the transmission of the other two colors.



Planar Systems of Beaverton, Oregon, is in the process of developing a full-color prototype for the U.S. Army, while several of the Japanese companies are rumored to be about to announce full-color ELD displays suitable for computer and perhaps even portable-computer use.

In the meantime, Planar is currently marketing its EL6648 MX, a 4- by 8-inch ELD that is only \(^3\)/4 inch thick and can display 25 lines by 80 characters, or 265 by 512 pixels. All the control circuitry needed to run the display, including interface electronics that allow it to be driven directly by CRT-type controllers, is mounted right on the back of the screen itself. This means the display can connect to standard computer systems without fancy design changes. While the display is currently selling to computer manufacturers for \$775, the company says it expects prices to drop to the \$250 range by 1987.

LEDs

Light-emitting diodes are used by the billions as simple, reliable, lowpower indicator lamps. LED displays also have begun showing up in a variety of consumer devices, including automobile dashboards. But until very recently LED displays weren't considered a serious contender for portable-computer display screens because none have the necessary resolution.

The problems were twofold: size and color. First, it's very difficult to manufacture an LED small enough to be a pixel on a high-resolution screen. This is because the amount of light emitted by an LED has more to do with the amount of diode material than with the relative voltage or current applied; in order to be bright enough to be useful, an average LED must be about 1/8 to 1/4 inch across-hardly a high-res device. Because of this, many engineers had consigned LEDs to the domain of indicator lights forever. In fact, the LED's main computer use has been as a disk-drive "busy" light.

However, the development of new light-emitting semiconductor compounds that are as much as 50% more efficient than those now commonly used, and a new technology for manufacturing the lamps that simultaneously increases their efficiency and reduces their size, may make LED displays a viable contender for the future portable-computer market.

The second problem with LED technology was the inability to produce a full-color display. This is because, up until very recently, no one had succeeded in manufacturing a blue LED.

In order to create a true full-color display, you need red, green, and blue (or red, yellow, and blue, depending on whether the display emits or reflects light). Red, orange, yellow, and green light-emitting diodes have been available for years, but not blue. Now Toshiba has announced a pure blue LED that yields a bright, clear blue to give the third pixel of color needed in a full-color LED screen.

Also, because LEDs are semiconductor devices themselves, there is speculation that one day the drive circuitry and the display device may become one and the same product. It would greatly simplify circuitry design and probably lower costs, but

-Continued on page 138

AT RISK: YOUR ON-LINE FREEDOM

Is freedom of electronic speech at stake?

The legal guidelines are hazy,

the reactions are not

BY MATTHEW MCCLURE

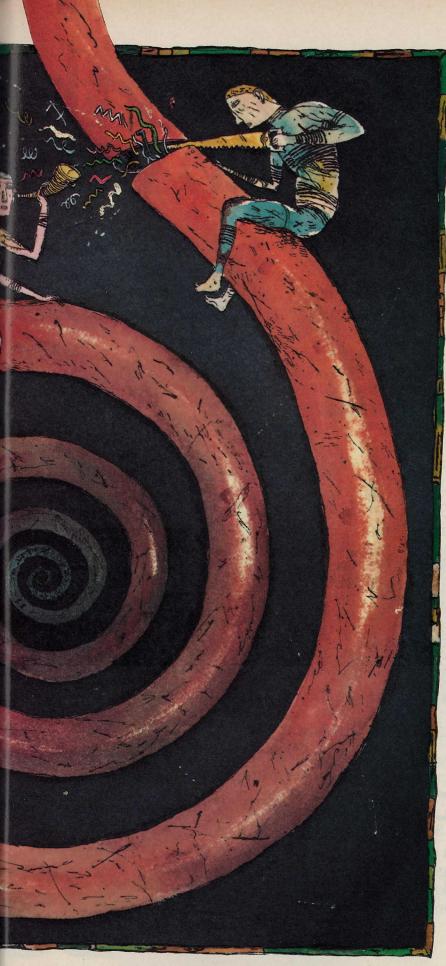
H

strange about telecommunications. Stories surface about addiction to on-line services, about monthly bills running as high as a mortgage. Behavioral scientists studying this mode of communication find an unusually high level of intensity, informality, and emotional outbursts by people normally more constrained. This electronic medium has a sense of freedom about it and a feeling of greatly expanded reach. But along with that freedom come abuses, and events of the past year have raised grave questions about privacy and free expression in telecommunications. There have been accusations of tampering with private electronic mail, censorship, illegal seizure of equipment, civil and criminal liability for electronically transmitted information, and illegal use of copyrighted material.

The problem is that no jurisdiction has yet been established for telecommunications and no legal precedents set. Many of today's pioneers are concerned that we all may lose our freedom of speech in this electronic medium through premature regulations, restrictions, licenses, taxes, surcharges, and even outright censorship. And with telecommunications becoming more and more commonplace, it's an issue that will affect you soon, if indeed it doesn't already.

The question at hand is how to deal with these issues and abuses, retaining the power of the medium but also keeping our legal rights intact.





A Question of Privacy

The American notion of privacy is rooted in English common law, where an individual's right to privacy is nearly absolute. For example, in Great Britain there are no itemized long-distance telephone bills; English law considers it an invasion of privacy for the government to know whom an individual calls. "If someone in England is suspected of participating in an illegal activity, there are other ways of investigating it," says Ken Phillips, chairman of the Committee of Corporate Telecommunications Users, a nonprofit organization representing the interests of the 30 largest corporate consumers of telecommunications services in the United States.

Moreover, Britain's traditional respect for privacy has been carried intact into the Information Age. "The British policy on privacy also applies to personal computers, shared databases, and packet-switched communications networks," Phillips says.

But in the United States, privacy is not protected so strongly. During the Nixon administration, Congress enacted a law that requires phone companies to keep records of long-distance calls. If a government agency wants to know whom you called, it can get that information from phone company records. On the other hand, the phone calls themselves cannot be monitored, according to the Communications Act of 1934, which made it a crime to intercept "any wire communication."

Telecommunications certainly qualifies as a form of wire communication. However, the Communications Act was passed long before data communications and electronic mail were even conceived. Consequently, Phillips says, the act leaves the door open to tapping telecommunications traffic without a warrant. "You could argue," he says, "that Congress could not have had legislative intent to protect data communications. The legislative silence about data communications leaves an open question."

Phillips frequently advises Congress and the Federal Communica—Continued on page 143

Matthew McClure is Research Director of *The Whole Earth Review* and operates The Well, a computer conferencing system in San Francisco.

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POPULAR REVIEWS

Hardware

ew people agree on exactly what size a portable computer should be. Is it enough for a portable to be merely "luggable" or should it be small enough to rest comfortably on your lap? The problem, of course, is that stuffing a small box with

enough computing power to rival today's desktop systems requires some mighty clever engineering, which ultimately boils down to trade-offs in size and performance.

Our reviews this month include three alternatives that exemplify such tradeoffs and engineering efforts. One is the **Dataview 25**, Quadram's first computer; it uses a standard

floppy-disk drive and has an 82-key keyboard. Then, to round out our report on laptop computers, we review NEC's **Starlet**, a powerful second-generation laptop computer that uses CP/M; and the **PG Expansion RAM** from PG Design Electronics that doubles the maximum amount of user memory in a Model 100, the still-popular first-generation laptop computer that paved the way for other portables in 1983.

—DENNIS ALLEN

Quarterly Report | Comparison | Comparison

contender for desk space in corporate America. West Coast Editor Michael J. Miller put these programs through their paces.

In another first, Infocom, the company that brought text adventuring to micros, has moved into a new arena with its premier business program, **Cornerstone**. The first in what Infocom says will be a series of business packages, Cornerstone is a menu-driven relational database whose powers are accessible even to those who weren't weaned on programming languages. Read about why re-

viewer Joel C. Don thinks this program will carve a secure place for itself in a crowded market.

-BEVERLY CRONIN

Books

s anyone even remotely attuned to the microcomputer book industry knows, buyer's guides, "getting

SESSION 7: Writing a Paragraph That
Explains the Causes of an Event
A purport was region why something luspoened. Several causes are
proportion to explain why something luspoened. Several causes are
detect can be an occurrent advision, a condition, a result or a structure. Often introducing the purpopals is a topic sentence that prepares the
reader to look for a series of causes explaining why something
imposed past as it did.

The Block Model

A Causes of an Event Paragraph

Topic Sentence

Couse *1

Luce *2

Etc.

The Event

Word

for the Mac

Improve your writing

started" tutorials, and other tomes that exclaim the wonders of computer technology have been done to death. What's next is a focus on people, and our reviewer finds just such a concern in Que's Improve Your Writing with Word Processing.

—Tom McMillan

Software

The

NEC

Starlet

he generic names Microsoft has bestowed upon its **Business Series for the Macintosh** belie the quartet's true nature—there's nothing ordinary about Multiplan, Chart, Word, and File. Designed to be used alone or in concert, these productivity packages give the Mac new status as a serious

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POPULAR REVIEWS

Hardware

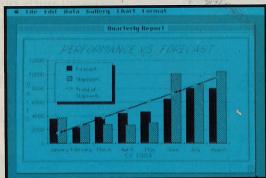
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Word for the Mac



Then, to round puters, we review second-generat CP/M; and the Design Electror amount of user still-popular first that paved the v

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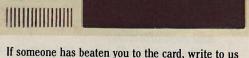
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The Quadram Datavue 25

Quadram's first computer: full desktop-machine power, IBM compatibility, and a 5¹/₄-inch disk drive, all in a portable package

ntil now, Quadram has been known as one of the leading manufacturers of IBM PC-compatible expansion cards, monitors, and other peripherals. And Quadram obviously learned some valuable lessons from that experience, because its first computer is particularly powerful, versatile, and cost-effective.

The portable Datavue 25 is 10½ inches high, 12¾ inches wide, and 6¼ inches deep, weighing in at about 14 pounds with its internal AC power supply (or optional internal battery pack). The \$2195 base model comes equipped with an 80-character by 25-line LCD, a single 360K-byte 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive, 128K

bytes of RAM, and parallel and serial ports.

The Datavue 25's reasonable price and a high level of expandability that permits it to effectively undertake every task a full-size desktop computer might be expected to do make it a formidable competitor in its field. But its ease of use makes the Datavue 25 even more attractive: just quickly peruse the manual, turn on the machine, and you're off to the races, running most of the popular software written for the IBM PC.

The Datavue 25, with its keyboard folded up against the display screen, stands upright on your desk looking for all the world like a little portable sewing machine. The keyboard de-

taches to reveal a tiltable, variableintensity LCD screen. The Datavue 25 is, in fact, the first batterypowered portable with a detachable

keyboard.

When tilted at about 60 degrees under an overhead light, the Datavue 25's LCD screen is easy to read. Alphanumeric characters formed with a 9 by 9 dot matrix are sharper than IBM PC characters created with a color graphics board. Which is not to say that LCD technology has yet approached the level of contrast needed to make it a viable allday working display. I'd still rather work with a CRT monitor for long periods.

The Datavue 25 displays essentially everything that might be seen on an IBM PC with a color monitor, with the colors represented by various shades of gray (actually, LCD intensities) and with better resolution (640 by 200 pixels as opposed to the IBM PC's 320- by 200-pixel fourcolor display). Quadram has even managed to permit a color character to be seen over a like-colored background by using contrasting shades of gray. On a PC, by comparison, red letters disappear when placed on a red background. However, like a PC with an IBM display board, the Datavue 25 does not allow underlining on screen, except with programs like Microsoft Word, which uses graphics to simulate underlining.

A compartment on the left side of the system unit accepts a 300/1200baud internal modem. The Datavue 25's AC power supply or optional rechargeable battery fits into another special compartment, which is foolproof: the battery will go in only one way. The AC power supply can fully charge the battery pack in about 3 hours.

Desktop Power

The Datavue 25 uses an 80C88 microprocessor, the low-power CMOS version of the widely used 8088 family. For now, at least, the machine uses standard memory chips, not low-power CMOS versions. The advantage of this choice is that the basic 128K-byte machine can be easily and inexpensively upgraded

How Do I Choose the Right Personal Computer Monitor?



by the owner—without the risk of static electricity damage that haunts

CMOS chips.

All of the RAM is mounted on a single, easily accessible board that fits into a special slot in the upper left side of the computer. You can expand the system up to 640K bytes. The dip switches allocating the RAM to the computer are just inside the memory compartment. The machine I tested came complete with 640K bytes of RAM.

As soon as you turn on the machine, a screen appears that allows you to divide the available memory into whatever combination of user RAM and virtual disk in RAM you want. With the virtual disk set to its maximum of 360K bytes, 280K bytes remain as user RAM. This arrangement will permit most programs that require two disk drives to run

properly on the Datavue 25 with only one disk drive.

Unfortunately, the regular memory chips, in combination with the power requirements of the 5½-inch drive, restrict the Datavue 25 to about 3 to 5 hours of operation on a single battery charge, assuming moderate use of the disk drives. If Quadram had used 3½-inch drives and CMOS memory chips, the operation time on a full battery charge could have increased to as much as 7 or 8 hours, but IBM PC compatibility would be reduced by the smaller drive.

PC Brother

In pairing a version of the 8088 as its central processing unit with a standard 5¼-inch double-sided disk drive, Quadram has achieved operational compatibility with the IBM

PC. In most cases you should be able to take a program disk out of an IBM PC and slip it into the Datavue 25 with favorable results.

In my tests, the Datavue 25 ran such compatibility touchstones as Flight Simulator, Lotus's 1-2-3, and Microsoft Word right out of the chute. Other programs that loaded successfully include such heavy hitters as dBASE III, Wordstar, Multimate, Multiplan, Samna III, Microsoft Chart, and PFS:Write. The Datavue 25 designers obviously spent a great deal of time getting the BIOS (basic input/output system) of their machine to emulate that of the IBM PC.

While size limitations prohibit expansion slots in a portable, Quadram plans to offer an IBM PC-compatible expansion chassis. According to Quadram, this option will include five full-length expansion-card slots, another floppy-disk drive, a 10-megabyte hard-disk drive, and an independent power supply. The expansion chassis will allow use of most IBM PC-compatible expansion cards, including coprocessor boards and the newer high-resolution color boards

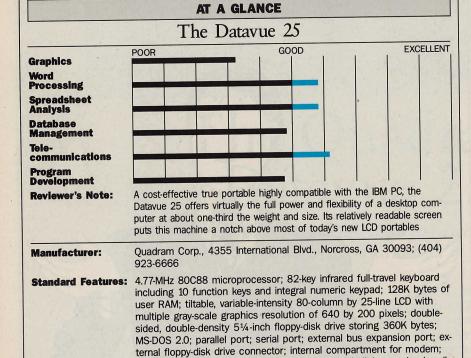
for driving an external monitor.

Lessons Not Learned

The Datavue keyboard has 82 full-travel keys, including 10 gray function keys and a separate numeric keypad. With all the juggling required to fit 82 keys in such a small space, Quadram strangely chose to follow the IBM PC's misplacement of the left shift key. Even IBM has finally gotten the message and copied its own Selectric typewriter keyboard on its new AT and PCjr models.

But the Datavue 25's keyboard has bigger problems. Each key gives considerable resistance at the beginning of key travel; touch-typists will find keyboard input on the Datavue 25 measurably slowed.

To make matters worse, Quadram opted to use an infrared link between the keyboard and the system unit. I'm convinced that this is more a gimmick envisioned as a sales ploy than a real benefit. The keyboard must be essentially on the same



removable, internal AC adapter; keyboard cable; built-in carrying handle

101/2 by 123/4 by 61/4 inches. Weight: 14.1 pounds including internal AC

External floppy-disk drive with power supply (\$475); expansion chassis

that houses a power supply, another floppy-disk drive, a 10-megabyte

hard-disk drive, and five IBM PC-compatible expansion I/O slots (price not available at press time); soft carrying case (\$50); internal battery

pack (\$65); 300/1200-baud internal modem (price not available at

\$2195 with one disk drive and 128K bytes of RAM

press time); car adapter (\$50)

adapter

Dimensions:

Options:

Base List Price:

level as the system unit and pointing toward it. Although an indicator light on the keyboard tells you when a key is properly depressed, occasionally you have to press a key a second time for it to register with the system unit. Thankfully there is an alternative. Quadram wisely includes a connecting cable for the keyboard, which permits you to operate it from your lap without any concern for proper alignment with the system unit.

Disk Drives

The Datavue's IBM PC-compatible 5¼-inch disk drives are a welcome addition. Most high-power portables come with 3½-inch disk drives—if they come with any drives at all. Some of the newest machines do not even include drives in the system unit; you must either connect the portable to a desktop computer or purchase a separate disk drive unit.

The drive installed in my evaluation machine had a prominent rectangular push-button latch to secure the disk in position and to eject it. When a disk is in the drive, the button locks flush with the drive face plate. When no disk is in the drive. however, the button extends about half an inch out from the side of the machine-just enough to snag your clothing as you carry it. The solution is to hang on to the cardboard drive protector that comes in the disk slot. This can be locked in like a disk, and it will also help to protect the drive during transit. Quadram, in fact, recommends this procedure.

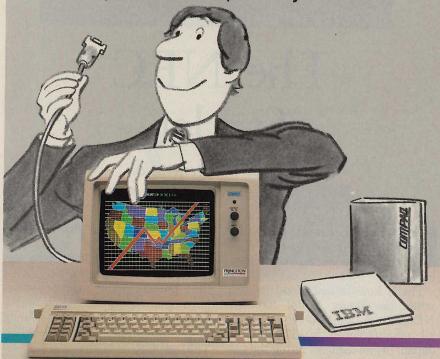
The Better Mousetrap

There have been several valiant efforts to produce a truly portable computer with desktop power, each burdened with its own idiosyncrasies and shortcomings. And a fair number of lightweight transportables attempting to hybridize portable and desktop systems are available.

The Datavue 25 costs a little less than most popular IBM PC-compatible transportable and portable computers, and it offers a lot for the money. Despite a lower-than-average screen contrast (typical of the cur-

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rent state of the art in LCD technology) and a keyboard that requires extra typing pressure, the Datavue 25 can do virtually everything a desktop computer can do.

It is truly a cost-effective alternative to other full-power portables. In-

deed, Quadram's new offering, the versatile Datavue 25, is evidence that the portable computer is finally coming of age.

-DAVID C. KEITH

David C. Keith is a freelance writer living in Santa Cruz, California.



The NEC Starlet

NEC's second-generation portable offers unparalleled power

n the beginning was the portable, and the portable was with Kyocera, and the portable was Kyo-

That's how things stood in 1983 when the Tandy Model 100, the NEC 8201A, and the Olivetti M10, all manufactured by Kyocera in Japan, began demonstrating the virtues of portability to the computing public. Of the three, only Tandy and NEC have stayed the course, bringing out newer portables—the Tandy

Model 200 and the Starlet from NEC.

The Starlet, also known as the 8401A, is the successor to NEC's first portable, and many changes have been made. Its 16-line by 80-column LCD replaces the 8-line by 40-column display of its predecessor. The new system has more RAM and ROM and a built-in 300-baud modem. Also, NEC has retired the "invisible operating system" used in its first portable and installed CP/M.

In fact, NEC completely deserted Microsoft, developer of the operating system and built-in software in its first portable, and teamed up with Micropro to provide Wordstar-To-Go, Calc-To-Go, Telcom, and Personal Filer. Other differences include a power supply made up of four "C" cell batteries instead four "AA" cells. And NEC is offering an attractive set of expansion options, including a 1200-baud modem.

Powerful Hardware

At face value, the changes make the Starlet the most powerful portable computer in its price range. But does this power negate the easy-touse attractiveness that made the first-generation Kyocera portables successful?

The hardware is a mixed bag. The keyboard has a solid feel, but it is noisy. The letter, number, and punctuation keys are in standard locations. There are five function keys, and a second set of functions is available in some applications by pressing the Shift key. A Num key creates a numeric keypad with the keys on the right side of the keyboard—much like NEC's first portable.

The LCD in the Starlet is the largest offered in an under-\$1000 portable. But if the Starlet's display represents the best that current technology can do with 16 lines and 80 columns, then the industry should be rethinking its more-text-is-better attitude. The Starlet's LCD is difficult to read. In room light, no matter how much I fiddled with the control on the right side of the machine, the screen lacked sufficient contrast. To their credit, however, the designers at NEC managed to squeeze 16 lines on the Starlet's 73/4- by 25/8-inch screen, but they did it with a shoehorn. The lines are so cramped that an h on one line will hit a p on the line above it.

And then there's the main character set, which adds to the illegibility of the screen. The combination of thick and thin lines used in this character set jars the eye. By using Alt and Shift-Alt key combinations, you can access two additional

character sets. The Alt combinations provide the Greek alphabet and mathematical symbols; the Shift-Alt combinations provide graphics symbols.

According to NEC four alkaline "C" cell batteries will power the Starlet for 8 hours, and four normal "C" cells will last 3 hours. When battery power is low, an indicator light warns you. NEC says that when the light comes on you should have about an hour's power left with alkalines and 30 minutes' worth with regular batteries, but I found that when the light comes on you're through computing until you get a new set of batteries; the screen goes blank and stays blank.

Also I observed that the batteries were noticeably drained even when the machine was off. After installing fresh alkaline batteries and using the Starlet for about 15 minutes, I turned off the machine and did not use it again for about three days. By that time the low-battery light was on. This machine is definitely a power hog, and it should be leashed to an AC adapter (which must be purchased separately for \$20) whenever possible.

Perhaps the Starlet's most curious feature is its "sleep mode." You can set a "wake-up" time for the Starlet, put the machine in sleep mode, and turn it off. An indicator light remains lit while the computer is in limbo. NEC says the computer draws less power biding its time this way than when it's on, but 10 times more power than if it were completely off. At the appointed hour, the machine will turn itself on.

However, NEC doesn't explain why you would want your computer to wake itself up, and given the software in the basic bundle (Wordstar-To-Go, Calc-to-Go, Telcom, and Personal Filer), the usefulness of this feature eludes me. If you could set the computer to wake itself up and remind you of an appointment, this feature could be valuable. But an appointment program or other timemanagement software is not included.

Other hardware aspects of the Starlet include a CMOS micropro-

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cessor that is compatible with the Z80, a Centronics-compatible parallel printer port, an RS-232C port, a 300/1200-baud modem switch for the optional 1200-baud modem, a phone jack, and a cassette interface that lets you save files on tape at 600 and 1200 baud. There's no explanation why you would want to use the slower speed. Unlike its predecessor, the Starlet doesn't have a bar-code port or ROM expansion socket.

For customers looking to expand the capabilities of the Starlet, NEC plans to sell a CRT/disk adapter that allows the machine to use a monochrome or RGB monitor and a portable 3½-inch microfloppy disk unit with a capacity of 320K bytes.

NEC heeded the hue and cry of portable owners for "more memory" by including 64K bytes of RAM and 96K bytes of ROM. These specifications beat those of any other machine in the under-\$1000 niche. A 32K-byte RAM cartridge (an out-

standing idea carried over from the 8201A) is offered as an option. The cartridge plugs into a slot on the left side of the machine—the same slot the Starlet's CRT/disk interface or 1200-baud modem would plug into. However, only one device may occupy the slot at one time.

The Starlet has two operating modes. The "true portable mode" makes 31K bytes available as a RAM disk for up to 31 files. (Operation of the portable's built-in programs eats up 32K bytes of RAM.) Another mode, aptly called "CP/M," lets you use the machine's entire 64K bytes of RAM to run CP/M programs, which can be loaded from the optional disk-drive unit.

Portable CP/M

While the Starlet's operating system is always CP/M, in true portable mode it displays a menu, similar to those in other portables, in the top half of the screen. The lower half displays CP/M prompts and com-

mands. To use one of the built-in programs listed in the menu, you just move the cursor over the program and hit enter twice.

The menu maintains some of the ease of use established by earlier portables, translating entries into CP/M commands. Not all CP/M commands and utilities, however, are available in the Starlet. Among the missing are the CP/M assembler and other commands useful in program development—important omissions in that the Starlet does not include BASIC.

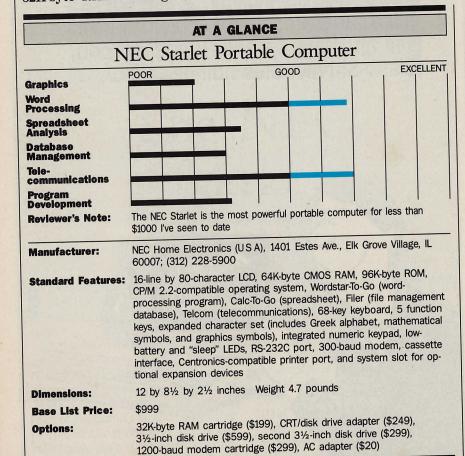
And several commands in the Starlet's CP/M vary from the standard version of the operating system. For example, the command for transferring files from one device to another, PIP, requires that arguments be specified every time it is used, and when copying files, the backup file must have a different name than the original—which could become very confusing.

If all this sounds like mumbojumbo, don't worry. You can run the Starlet's built-in applications without mastering CP/M. However, that doesn't mean you don't have to learn some arcane command structures in the built-in software.

Wordstar-To-Go, for example, is a complex word-processing program. For the most part, Wordstar functions are performed through control-key combinations. For example, to save a file and return to the opening Wordstar menu, you press Control-K-D. The function keys act as shortcuts to some key combinations. Still, Wordstar-To-Go isn't easy to learn, but it is a powerful tool for the Starlet, should anyone want to do heavy-duty word processing on a portable.

For anyone wanting to use the Starlet for spreadsheet work, the system contains Calc-To-Go. Overall, Calc is easy to use and adequate for most portable spreadsheet applications. It lets you build spreadsheets of up to 63 columns and 256 rows, and it can store spreadsheets in DIF (data interchange format) files for use by Visicalc on a desktop system.

A third program in the Starlet is Telcom. You can use it to dial the



telephone, communicate with an online database, or transfer data between computers. For telephone work, Telcom uses the Starlet's builtin 300-baud modem. A cord for connecting the computer to the tele-

phone is included.

You can select the communications parameters for Telcom from a menu. The menu options offer several useful features, including port selection (RS-232C or built-in modem), speed (from 150 to 9600 baud), word wrap, dialing pulse rate, storing data in RAM or directly to a disk file, and MODEM7 protocol. The MODEM7 is a particularly nice feature. This error-checking protocol automatically ensures the accuracy of what you send and receive, providing that the computer you're communicating with recognizes the protocol.

When Telcom dials a number, you can choose voice or data communications. Automatic log-on sequences can be created in a separate file for time-saving interfacing with an online network. (Introductory offers for the Official Airline Guide and Dow Jones News/Retrieval come in the box with the basic unit.) You can also access the Starlet's directory while on-line, an important feature if you're transmitting several files.

For direct communications with another computer, you need a nullmodem cable. NEC offers the cable as an option, but the manual includes the wiring scheme for the adventuresome wishing to make their own. Detailed instructions for connecting the Starlet to the IBM PC, Apple IIc, and Digital Equipment Corp. VAX are also included. Certainly, NEC has done its homework in the telecommunications area. Telcom does everything an average person would want to do with computer communications.

The last program to consider in the Starlet is Personal Filer, a simple file management program that has the added ability to dial a phone number (only at a relatively slow rate of 10 pulses per second; other portables dial at 20 pps) directly from a record. Like many other file managers, Filer uses the index card analogy. The program provides you

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with a blank "card." Each card can contain up to 13 lines, 80 characters long, and more than one field can be placed on a line. The card file can store up to 23K bytes of data. However, if each card uses 10 lines with 40 characters on a line, the file will hold only about 50 records.

Yet Filer is a simple and straightforward program that gives you maximum flexibility in creating records. You can sort files alphabetically on any field, edit or delete records, search any field for a string of characters, and "thumb" through it backward and forward using the cursor keys.

Features for Your Money

While the software in the Starlet is more powerful than anything I've encountered in similar portables, I missed having BASIC and some kind of time-management software in the machine. Of course, no matter what major applications a manufacturer includes in a portable, someone always wants something that's not provided by the built-in programs. In other portables, that's where BASIC comes in handy; you can write your own software, as needed. The promise of CP/M disk-based software is nice, but the ability to create simple programs without shelling out more cash is nicer.

Without a doubt, the Starlet offers more for the buck than any other portable computer currently on the market, although I wonder if NEC was intent on piling up features rather than analyzing needs. The Starlet has a bigger screen than other under-\$1000 portables, though its legibility is questionable. It has more memory, but it takes more memory to run its built-in programs. It even includes Wordstar and CP/M, but both are complex and difficult to learn.

The elegant, albeit simple, mesh of functions in the Kyocera machines is missing here. But the power of the Starlet can't be denied. And power,

not elegance, will sell this machine.

—JOHN P. MELLO JR.

John P. Mello Jr. is a freelance writer living in Malden, Massachusetts, and former editor of *Portable 100* magazine.



The NCR PC4

NCR's new personal computer is IBM PC-compatible with a difference

he first personal computer from NCR Corp., the Decision Mate V (see *Popular Computing*, January 1984), bridged the gap between CP/M- and MS-DOS-based computers by using multiple microprocessors. Such versatility, however, did not make the machine wholly compatible with the IBM PC and the many software packages created for it.

NCR is now addressing that incompatibility with its new PC4. Not only does it run virtually any software developed for the IBM PC, it also uses the same expansion boards—making the PC4 operationally compatible. And it has some interesting features that make it easier to use than many IBM PC compatibles available today.

The basic system, with two 360K-byte floppy-disk drives, a monochrome display, 128K bytes of RAM, and printer and serial ports, lists for \$2825. This price also includes NCR-DOS (a version of MS-DOS 2.1) and GWBASIC. A PC4 equipped with 256K bytes of memory costs \$180 more.

Familiar Hardware

The PC4's cabinet resembles NCR's first personal computer and, ironically, an IBM mainframe computer terminal. The desktop footprint is somewhat smaller from front to back than that of an IBM PC, leaving more open work space on your desk.

The cabinet houses the power supply, disk drives, video display, and circuit boards. The only separate component is the keyboard, which is connected to the rear of the unit by a coiled cable. When not in use the keyboard can be stored in a recess under the front of the cabinet. Unlike some other systems, this recess is high enough to permit storage of the keyboard with its legs fully extended—a nice touch.

The keyboard has 95 keys arranged in a layout similar to that of an IBM PC. However, NCR has made a couple of improvements to that basic design. The Caps Lock and Num Lock keys have indicator lights that tell you when they are in use. And NCR has added a cursor-control key cluster, which avoids

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HX-12. High resolution RGB monitor -690 x 240 lines noninterlaced -.31 mm dot pitch tube-Nonglare screen -**\$695**



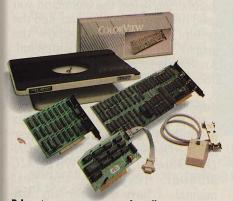
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PRINCETON

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GRAPHIC SYSTEMS

problems caused by using the numeric keypad for both numeric entries and cursor movement.

The PC4 is available with either a monochrome (green) monitor or an RGB color monitor. You can upgrade a monochrome PC4 to color by adding a color graphics adapter board and an external monitor, but the price for a system equipped with a color monitor is only \$474 more than for a monochrome system. If you are thinking of starting with monochrome and later upgrading to color, you would do well to purchase the color system initially, saving several hundred dollars.

Inside the system cabinet are five expansion-board slots: four that accept full-size boards (up to 13 inches long) and one that accepts shorter boards (up to 10 inches long). The machine comes with at least two of the slots occupied. The video display interface board occupies one of the long slots and the floppy-disk controller board occupies the short slot. Because the main circuit board can hold 256K bytes of memory, there

are enough slots left to bring the machine up to its full memory capacity (640K bytes), add a hard-disk controller board, and still have a slot left for further expansion. NCR offers a 64K-byte memory expansion board (\$260), which can be further expanded in 64K-byte increments (\$90 each) up to 384K bytes.

The PC4 can use most expansion boards designed for the IBM PC. However, not all available boards have been tested, and there is at least one known incompatible board, Quadram's Quadlink, which allows IBM PC-compatible machines to run Apple II software. NCR says it is investigating this situation with Quadram.

Easy Starting

When setting up the PC4, you first encounter the *Getting Started* booklet. This brief (8-page) introduction tells you enough to get the machine running and also contains a tutorial program on disk called NCR Pal, which explains the fundamental operations of the sys-

tem. This interactive tutorial was the first clue to the PC4's chief claim to individuality—it is obviously designed for first-time users. The Pal program introduces hardware such as the keyboard, video monitor, and floppy-disk drives. Another tutorial program teaches the fundamentals of NCR-DOS. All the material in the two tutorials is also covered in the various manuals supplied with the machine, but anyone new to computers or MS-DOS will appreciate the structured dialogue NCR has developed.

More examples of the PC4's easy-to-learn design are found on the NCR-DOS disk. First, it's permanently write-protected—in fact, you cannot do anything that would cause the machine to write data or destroy the files on this disk. Whenever you boot the system with the NCR-DOS disk in drive A, it immediately executes a program that helps you make a backup copy of that disk. The program even instructs you to remove the original and use the new-leaved a servi-

ly made copy.

All computer manufacturers advise you to make working copies of

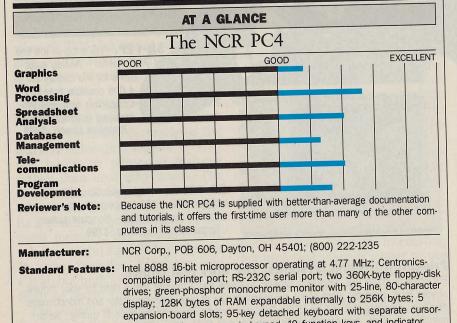
the operating system and store the originals for safekeeping. But NCR goes a step further with its automatic backup program—lessening the chance of damaging the original disk and conditioning the user to

making backup copies.

Second, the NCR-DOS disk contains a help file that provides on-line help for 36 operating system commands. You select the command you need help with from a menu, and the system immediately displays the proper syntax for that command. Another keystroke gets you detailed information about that command.

Superior Manuals

NCR also provides three other manuals with the machine. These are the Owner's Manual, the NCR-DOS Manual, and the GWBASIC Manual. These are the best manuals I have seen for any MS-DOS computer. They're not full of intimidating jargon, and yet they provide complete information. Even IBM could learn from NCR's efforts.



control key cluster, numeric keypad, 10 function keys, and indicator

DOS 2.1); GWBASIC; Pal and NCR-DOS tutorials on disk

color graphics adapter board (\$240)

lights on Num Lock and Caps Lock keys; NCR-DOS (a version of MS-

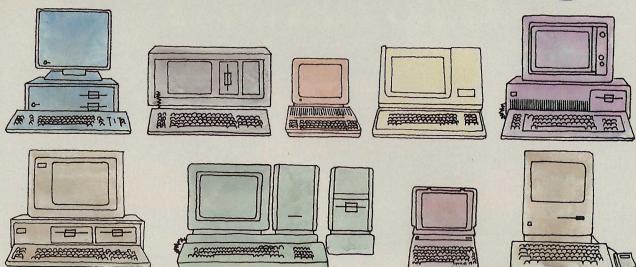
Memory expansion board, which holds up to 384K bytes in 64K-byte

increments (\$260); NCR PC2PC local network (\$495 per connection);

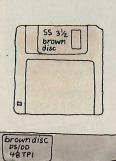
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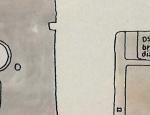
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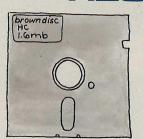
HIGH PERFORMANCE PCs

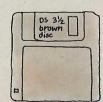


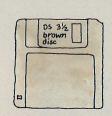
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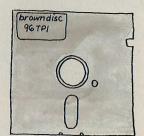














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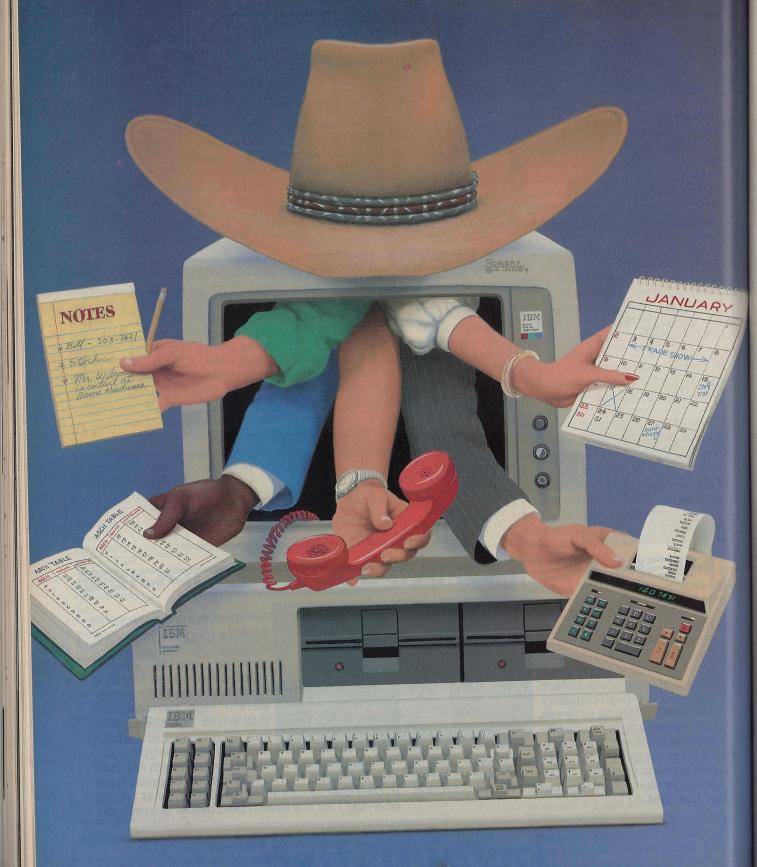
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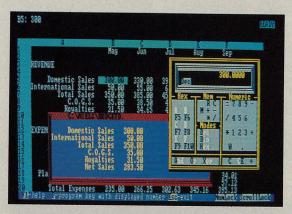
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SIDEKICK



Borland's SideKick Software Product of the Year*

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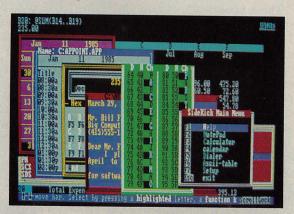


Here's SideKick running over Lotus 1-2-3. In the SideKick Notepad you'll notice data that's been imported directly from the Lotus screen. In the upper right you

can see the SideKick Calculator.

Sidekick 0000

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All the SideKick windows stacked up over Lotus 1-2-3. From bottom to top: SideKick's "Menu Window". ASCII table. Notepad, Calculator, Appointment Scheduler/Calendar. and Phone Dialer. Whether you're running WordStar, Lotus. dBase, or any other program, SideKick puts all these desktop accessories instantly at your fingertips.

Jerry Pournelle, BYTE: "If you use a PC, get SideKick. You'll soon become dependent on it."

Garry Ray, PC Week: "SideKick deserves a place in every PC."

Charles Petzold, PC Magazine: "In a simple, beautiful implementation of Word-Star's block copy commands, SideKick can transport all or any part of the display screen (even an area overlaid by the notepad display) to the notepad."

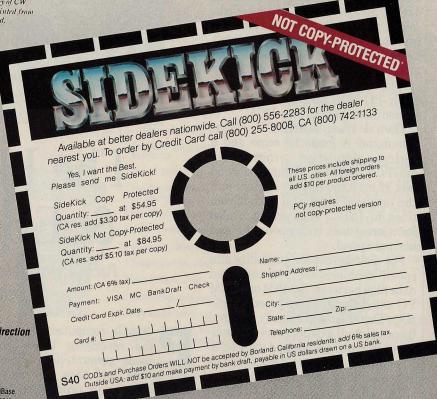
Dan Robinson, InfoWorld: "SideKick is a time-saving, frustration-saving bargain "



Software's Newest Direction 4585 Scotts Valley Drive

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*Selected by InfoWorld as the most significant software product of the year



Software Compatibility

Most business users are concerned about a personal computer's ability to execute programs written for the IBM PC. But many MS-DOS-based computers fail to be software compatible because program developers generally bypass the operating system and program directly to the IBM PC's hardware.

These choices are usually made to speed up program execution (Lotus's 1-2-3 graphics software, for example, directly accesses the IBM PC's video display memory) or to implement copy-protection schemes. Some programs, such as Borland International's Sidekick, are designed to insert themselves into the operating system to make special features available no matter what other program may be running. Other programs, such as Microsoft's Flight Simulator, are designed to take advantage of software routines that exist at specific locations in the IBM PC's ROM.

To test software compatibility on the PC4, I tried running several programs written for the IBM PC, and I successfully booted the PC4 using IBM's PC-DOS version 2.1 disk. While using PC-DOS, I also loaded and ran Sidekick. Although I didn't try every possible command, I tried a selection that exercised the video display and read disk directories. Both PC-DOS and Sidekick functioned normally on the PC4.

Then I tried Microsoft's Flight Simulator. A game to some and a serious simulation program to others, Flight Simulator is a good test of both the display system and the low-level input and output routines in ROM. This program also functioned well, with good color and normal speed.

For disk format compatibility and speed comparisons, I transferred data files between the PC4 and IBM PC using floppy disks interchangeably. Then I simultaneously updated (recalculated) a deliberately complicated spreadsheet created with 1-2-3. The difference in speed between the two machines was negligible.

The IBM version of the CP/M-86 operating system, however, would

not run on the PC4, and NCR does not offer CP/M-86 for the PC4. But the number of applications written for that operating system is small, and the absence of CP/M-86 should not be a serious concern.

The Office Machine

In short, my tests showed the PC4 to be highly compatible with the IBM PC. But technically, the machine breaks no new ground—after all, it is merely compatible.

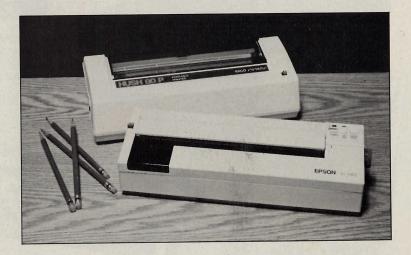
The PC4 is, however, a complete computer. Unlike most MS-DOS systems, the PC4's video display board, monitor, and the essential operating system (NCR-DOS) are included in the price of the machine. And its price is competitive. Equally important, the PC4 is backed by an extensive service network—a feature few

other compatible manufacturers can match.

But there is a stronger point in its favor. The PC4 shows particular attention to the needs of a first-time computer user through excellent documentation, a help file, and training programs. And in today's evolving office environment, that's important. The PC4 requires less training than other MS-DOS-based computers; therefore, it is well suited for any desk worker—not just the department manager. In fact, the NCR PC4 could easily join the typewriter and photocopier as the office machine that everyone uses.

-BRUCE WILLIAMSON AND
TY HALDERMAN

Bruce Williamson and Ty Halderman are consultants based in Houston, Texas, who specialize in custom software for microcomputers.



The Hush 80P & Epson P-80

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ortable computers are great for recording those good ideas generated in airports and hotels, and they can convert wasted hours to productive time. But when the computer's memory fills up, your work can come to an abrupt halt until you have a chance to print out your text or data.

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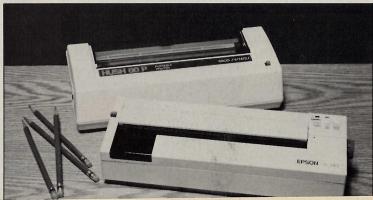
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-Bruce Williamson and Ty Halderman

Bruce Williamson and Ty Halderman are consultants based in Houston, Texas, who specialize in custom software for microcomputers.





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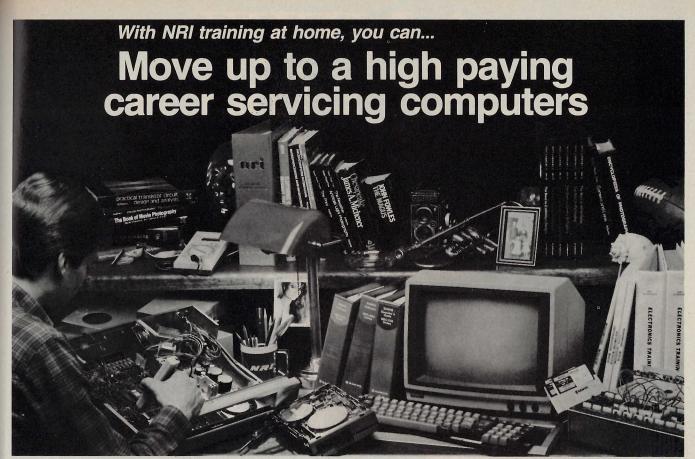
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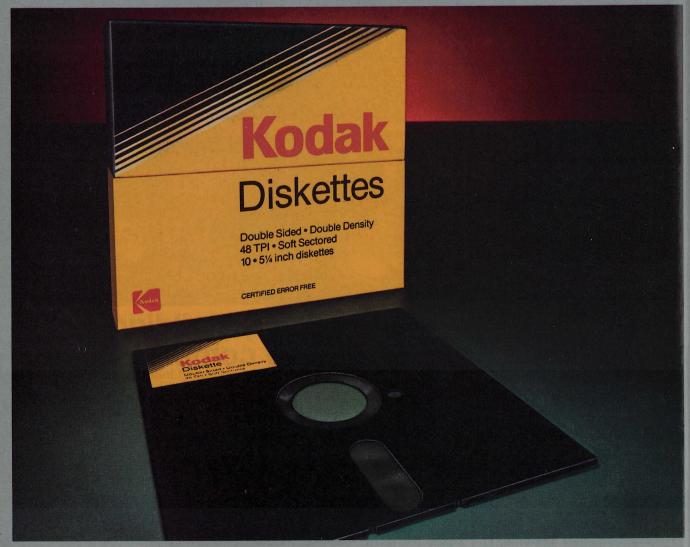


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ticeable bulge in your briefcase. They're ideal for eliminating "out of memory" problems and for generating routine hard copy for notes, memos, and the files back home.

Neither printer is much bigger than a carton of cigarettes. The printers share several features; the obvious one is portability. Measuring only 2.5 by 11.75 by 4.25 inches, the Epson P-80 weighs 2.4 pounds. At just over a pound and a half, the Ergo Hush 80 P is a mere 2.8 by 11.6 by 5.5 inches. Both printers produce 5 by 7 dot-matrix standard characters plus condensed and expanded type. Both work with most portable computers and include fixed and dot-addressable graphics and eight international character sets.

The differences emerge when you consider flexibility and additional features. At \$160, and billed as the lowest-priced 80-column printer on the market, the Hush 80 P is a basic, no-frills machine. For \$250, the Epson P-80 provides useful additional functions.

Ergo Hush 80 P

The Hush 80 P combines compactness with simplicity. It has a power cord, a connector ribbon cable for your computer's parallel port, an offon switch, and a lighted line-feed button. That's it. The 8½-inch roll of thermal paper rests in a compartment at the back of the case and operates by friction feed. I had the printer humming away about five minutes out of the box, possibly a new world record for computer peripherals.

And "hum" is the appropriate word for this quiet machine. Initially I wasn't sure it was printing, until the first line quickly popped up over the top edge of the case. The bidirectional printer is rated at 80 cps (characters per second); I timed its true speed (including paper and printhead positioning) at about 49 cps. I really didn't expect this speed and quietness in an inexpensive printer.

In addition, the Hush 80 P will print all 62 of the graphics characters on the Commodore 64 keyboard, and the CHR\$ codes for these are given in the back of the

AT A GLANCE

The Hush 80 P

Manufacturer: Ergo Systems Inc., 26254 Eden Landing Rd., Hayward, CA 94545;

(415) 786-3746

Standard Features: 80 cps print speed; 40, 80, or 160 characters per line; Centronics-

compatible interface (system with RS-232C interface also available)

Base List Price: \$160

Options: Rechargeable battery pack (\$30)

Reviewer's Note: A low-cost portable thermal printer that is fast, exceptionally quiet, and

suitable for notes, memos, and casual correspondence

manual. (The printer was originally designed for the Commodore and that version, the Hush 80 CD, is still available at \$140.)

You also can create your own graphics, and a chapter in the manual offers some sample programs. A second extra is reverse print, with white letters on a dark background—nice features for embellishing memos and notices.

The Hush 80 P has a Centronics-compatible parallel interface; the Hush 80 S, also for \$160, has an RS-232C serial interface with switch-selectable output pins. An optional \$30 rechargeable battery pack for all models provides up to an hour of printing per two-hour charge. The model I evaluated was 110V AC only—fine for hotel rooms but not for on the go.

The manual is straightforward and effectively illustrates printer functions with sample programs. As with most documentation, I would've liked more detail in spots—particularly on creating graphics and programming the computer for different printing modes.

It's always refreshing to test a product that performs as advertised.

The Hush 80 P did just that; its thermal reproduction is better than some I've seen from full-size economy printers. In the complaint department, the descenders for such lowercase letters as y and g sit on the baseline instead of dropping below. This reduces readability. Also, the condensed type is thin and hard to read. Finally, the paper on my printer tended to bind toward the end of the roll. A paper release and an out-of-paper sensor would be good additions.

The company supplies thermal paper for the Hush 80 P at \$6.49 per 90-foot roll. The printer will use other thermal paper, but reproduction quality will vary.

The Epson P-80

The Epson P-80 is a dandy little portable with features rivaling those on full-size printers. It's also easy to get going, and it offers more options than the Hush 80 P. The manual is very good, with step-by-step instructions and illustrations.

A small control panel on top houses switches for power, printer on-line, and electric paper feed. Two more controls on the side vary copy

AT A GLANCE

The Epson P-80

Manufacturer: Epson America Inc., 23530 Hawthorne Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505;

(213) 373-9511

Standard Features: 45 cps print speed, 80 or 136 characters per line, RS-232C interface

with 6-pin DIN connector, thermal ribbon, Epson PX-8-compatible

character set

Base List Price: \$250

Reviewer's Note: A portable printer with many full-size features including italics, under-

lining, and a variety of type

darkness (you'll probably leave this at maximum) and adjust the printer for rough or smooth paper surfaces. Also included are a manual paper feed, a fold-up stand for sheets, a paper-release lever, and an out-of-paper sensor that stops the printer. You can use thermal or standard paper; you simply snap in a thermal-ribbon cartridge to use regular paper. Ribbon life is about 40,000 characters, or 20 pages of text.

The Epson P-80 operates on a builtin rechargeable nickel-cadmium battery pack. One charge is good for 60,000 characters, or some 30 pages. Charging time is 6 to 7 hours, but you can use the AC adapter if you

don't have time to wait.

Rated at 45 cps, the Epson P-80 unidirectional printer is noticeably slower than the Hush 80 P; the one I tested had a true print speed of

only 19 cps.

For a portable, the Epson P-80 offers an impressive variety of type and related features. In addition to pica, compressed, and expanded, you get expanded-compressed, along with italics in all four modes. You can vary appearance still more by using the double-strike mode. Also included are superscript, subscript, and solid and broken underlines. Further, the typefaces, including condensed, compare favorably with most dot-matrix printers.

The Epson P-80 also contains the set of 32 graphics characters used by the Geneva PX-8 portable computer and will print them in different pitches and weights. The manual gives excellent instructions for using the graphics characters as well as programming your own designs.

The printer comes with a 240-byte buffer and an RS-232C interface with a six-pin DIN connector. The manual includes instructions for operation with the Geneva, although the printer will work with other portables. An optional standard RS-232C cable is available.

Overall the Epson P-80 was a pleasing performer—I just couldn't find much to complain about. The printing speed would be frustrating on long documents, but that probably isn't a major consideration for

use with a portable computer. I did note that the P-80's ribbon is paper sensitive, despite the controls for varying copy darkness and paper surface. The lightweight, shiny paper supplied with the P-80 works best.

Which Is Better?

The answer to that question depends on your application and whether you want a basic printer or one with bells and whistles. The Hush 80 P is fine for notes, memos, and informal correspondence and also offers more graphics. The Epson P-80 is more flexible; you can print letters on your hotel stationery

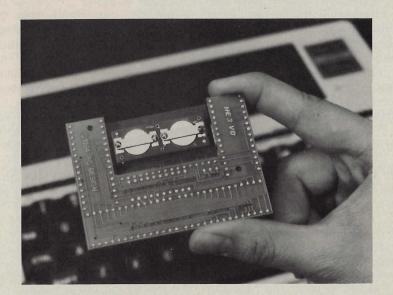
or dress up your business reports with italics, underlining, and a wide variety of type.

Print quality is similar. The Hush 80 P was better in the thermal mode, but the Epson P-80 excelled with the ribbon installed. Both printers are durable: I printed 10 single-spaced pages nonstop on each with no noticeable change in quality.

The Epson P-80 and the Ergo Hush 80 P are viable contenders in the portable printer market and are certainly worth considering.

-ROBERT D. SWEARENGIN

Robert D. Swearengin is a contributing editor of *Popular Computing*.



The PG Expansion RAM

Double your Model 100's maximum memory.

o own one is to love one. Barely past its second birthday, the Radio Shack Model 100 portable computer has become known as the "Swiss army knife of the mind" for writers, traveling busi-

nessfolk, and telecomputing addicts on nearly every continent. You might even say Tandy's Model 100 put portable computing on the map. But nothing's perfect.

The Model 100's Achilles' heel has

been its meager ration of internal memory. In practical terms, its maximum of 32K bytes of RAM means about 10 pages of single-spaced text, even less if you load in a sophisticated program (word processor, spreadsheet, and so forth). Most writing and business applications call for more elbow room in the memory department.

To help you over the Model 100's memory hurdle, a variety of memory expansion and mass-storage devices are available from third-party suppliers. But most of these violate the Model 100's simplicity (and charm) by adding significant weight and bulk and often by requiring you to learn a new operating system and

new procedures.

The 32K-byte PG Expansion RAM, built by PG Design Electronics for the Model 100, is an elegant alternative to such clumsy attachments. Nestled out of the way in the Model 100's underside expansion compartment, and adding a mere ounce and a half of weight, this barely palm-sized unit doubles the Model 100's maximum memory to 64K without external boxes, cables, connectors, screws, clamps, or battery chargers and without a new operating system.

In fact, the PG Expansion RAM has to be the most "transparent" Model 100 upgrade of all. Once you've installed it, your new memory bank operates just like the original, giving you enough memory for about 10 additional pages of text. It's a little like having two 32K-byte Model 100s in the space of one, each with its own menu showing its files and how many bytes remain free. A bank-switching program supplied with the PG Expansion RAM lets you zip over to the new menu or back again using just a few key-

The solidly built expansion unit is about 2 by 3 inches across and about a half-inch thick. It consists of four low-power CMOS (complementary metal oxide) 8K-byte memory chips, some auxiliary chips and components, and a tiny twin battery compartment partially sandwiched between two circuit boards.

Fitting In

The PG Expansion RAM plugs directly into the Model 100's expansion port, which was designed primarily for connecting Tandy's Disk/ Video Interface and other peripherals. The PG unit's bank-switching program takes advantage of that design to trick the computer's microprocessor into accessing the expansion RAM as if it were a continuously operating disk drive, bypassing the main internal memory bank.

An optional 1500-byte program transfers files from one bank to the other, letting you effectively manage your file space.

The PG Expansion RAM will not, however, work with the Model 100's computer cousins, the Olivetti M-10 and the NEC PC-8201A-even though they are all made by the same Japanese manufacturer. The expansion port schemes on the Olivetti and NEC machines differ markedly from the Model 100's.



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POPULAR REVIEWS HARDWARE

Installing the PG Expansion RAM is a snap, even for the technologically squeamish; no special tools are needed, and the whole job takes only minutes. Don't worry about breaking factory seals; the procedure doesn't require opening the Model 100's case—just the expansion compartment on the bottom of the computer. The 15-page manual includes five pages of instructions, plus helpful illustrations, utility program listings, and product specifications.

After installing the expansion RAM, you turn the computer on and follow the instructions for entering and saving the simple (one-line) bank-switching BASIC program, named BANK 0.BA. Once installed, all you do is place the cursor over BANK 0.BA in the Model 100's menu, press Enter, and voilà! The memory banks are switched and the Model 100 displays a new menu screen for the added memory. At any time you can switch back to the original bank and menu by using a similar command.

Batteries Included

The PG unit is shipped poweredup and running with two tiny #389 silver-oxide batteries that power the memory when the unit is out of the Model 100. Three files are stored in the PG unit when you receive it: a document file noting when the batteries were installed, a BASIC program that gives the unit a final test before use, and another BASIC program, similar to the one you enter into the first memory bank, that switches back to the original memory bank and menu. (Switching the computer's power off and back on again also brings up the original bank and menu.)

When installed, the PG expansion unit draws its power from the Model 100's power supply—without significantly affecting the computer's battery life.

Modular Approach

According to PG's founder and designer, Peter Van Heusden, you can even use several units as interchangeable memory modules. Because the expansion unit has its own battery back-up, you can remove it without losing its memory contents. But the chips are vulnerable to static electricity, damage to the fragile connection pins, and short circuits caused by contact with anything metallic, so the frequent swapping of modules would be less than practical.

You might, however, need to remove the unit to use another peripheral, such as Tandy's Disk and Video Interface. In that case, the batteries should be replaced every six months. With its batteries removed, the PG unit will retain memory for about 30 seconds. In most cases, that's long enough for a safe battery change, but the manufacturer recommends that you back up files on a cassette recorder or other external storage device before changing batteries—a moment's fumble or a defective replacement cell could result in the loss of a lot of data.

While the PG Expansion RAM is, to say the least, a clever and potentially useful addition to your Model 100, there are a few pros and cons to carefully weigh. First, consider compatibility with other Model 100 accessory devices.

When installed, the unit monopolizes the computer's expansion port compartment, so most add-on disk drives and the new ROM-based software chips (which plug into a socket in the same compartment), such as Microsoft's Multiplan, can't be used simultaneously. However, PG plans to offer an optional extension cable that puts the expansion module outside the case, for desktop operation with other peripherals. Clumsy, but workable.

The company also plans to market a newly designed module that will not interfere with the Model 100's ROM socket. According to Van Heusden, the new unit will be functionally identical with the present module.

A Smart Buy?

Then consider the initial cost. The PG Expansion RAM's price of \$250 is nearly half the cost of a new Model 100 equipped with 32K bytes of RAM. But the alternatives are no better: starting at comparable prices and ranging to beyond \$1000 are a variety of expansion RAM devices that only attach outside the Model 100 and significantly increase the size, weight, and often the operational complexity of the system.

Also in its favor, the PG Expansion RAM makes an inexpensive cassette recorder attractive as a mass-storage device. With an extra 32K you probably won't need to save and load files nearly as often. Putting your most frequently used files in the original 32K bank, your secondary files in the PG Expansion RAM, and long-term storage on cassette is an effective way to budget a modest endowment of memory. In fact, the PG Expansion RAM can turn a lot of cute Model 100s into far more useful computers. -DAN DRASIN

Dan Drasin is an independent writer, media producer, and computer communications consultant who lives and works in the San Francisco Bay Area.

AT A GLANCE

PG Expansion RAM

Manufacturer: PG Design Electronics, 66040 Gratiot, Richmond, MI, 48062; (313)

727-2744

2014

Standard Features: 32K of CMOS RAM, built-in battery supply (two silver-oxide #389

hearing-aid cells) for maintaining memory outside the computer, bank-

switching and RAM testing BASIC programs

Base List Price: \$250

Options: Adapter

Adapter cable for peripherals sharing the Model 100 expansion port (price not available), cassette-based machine-language file-transfer

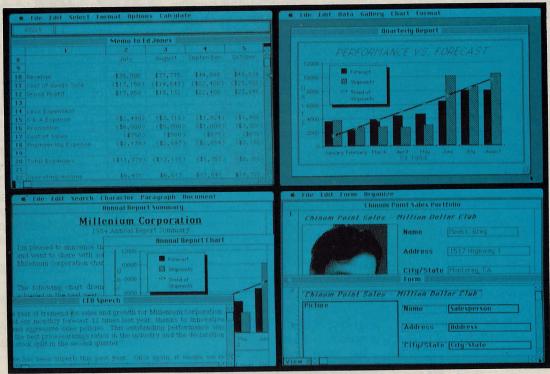
program (\$34.95)

Reviewer's Note: The 32K-byte PG Expansion RAM effectively doubles the usefulness of

the Model 100 while keeping it truly portable. It's well made,

uncomplicated, and a breeze to install and use

SOFTWARE



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: MULTIPLAN, CHART, FILE, WORD.

Business Series for the Macintosh

Microsoft's Multiplan, Chart, Word, and File work alone or in concert to give the Mac new status in corporate America

he Macintosh has received its share of criticism as a business machine, due in large part to a lack of suitable software. But all that's changing. New software, such as Microsoft's Business Series, makes the Mac a reasonable choice for the corporate world.

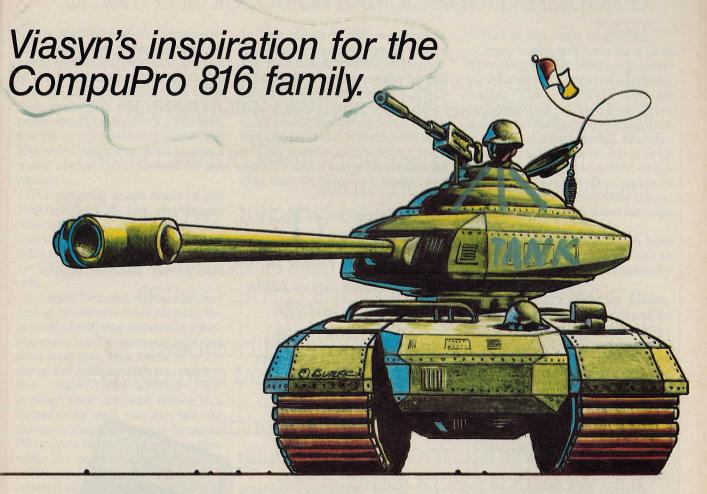
The series includes Multiplan, Chart, Word, and File, which were designed to be used alone or in concert. Multiplan, Chart, and Word have almost no competition in their respective categories, while File shares space in a crowded market. These programs compare favorably with other Mac software; more important for the time being is that they also hold up well when placed side by side with similar pro-

grams for other computers. I'll evaluate the programs individually and then look at how they work together.

Multiplan

A spreadsheet for nearly all machines, Multiplan runs on a large variety of computers from the Tandy Model 100 to multiuser systems. On the Macintosh, Multiplan remains what it has been on the other systems—a powerful, straightforward electronic spreadsheet. And taking full advantage of the Mac's pull-down menus and mouse, the Mac version is easier to use than the other versions.

Theoretically, Multiplan for the Mac can sup-



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If you deal in straight lines, curved lines,

credit lines or bottom lines,

If you've ever asked "what if," "why not," or

"how come?"

If you've ever taken into account a variable, a sudden change of plans, a mid-course correction or the weather,

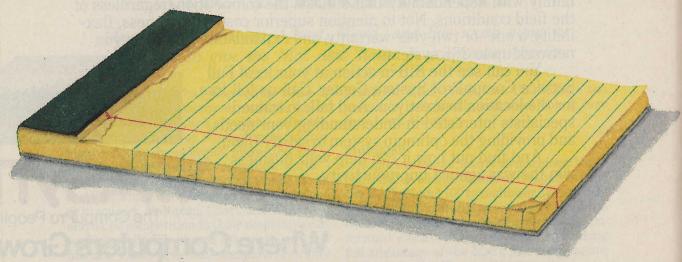
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POPULAR REVIEWS SOFTWARE

port a worksheet of 63 columns and 255 rows. Actual worksheet size depends on the data you enter, the size of the fonts you use, and what you store in the scrapbook: on a 512K Mac, you're left with about 20 columns and 255 rows. On a 128K Mac, you have only about 15 columns and 255 rows. Multiplan would be much more useful if it allowed larger models.

The program keeps track of cell locations by both row and column numbers and letters, which, in addition to constituting the cells' names (such as R1 C1), are used in formulas for relating cells and creating new cells.

Lengthy formulas can be a bit confusing, but alternatives simplify the process of defining equations. First, you name a cell or group of cells and then later use that name in a formula. For instance, you can call one row "Sales" and another "Expenses," then use both names in a formula. As well, you can use the mouse to simplify entering formulas. When you click the mouse button while the pointer is on a cell, that cell's position is automatically entered into a formula. The mouse also lets you quickly move long distances within your spreadsheet.

Multiplan on the Mac makes some functions exceptionally easy. You can use the mouse to change the width of a column simply by clicking the mouse button when the pointer is on the border between columns and repositioning the lines. Similarly, you can select a group of cells by holding down the mouse button while moving the mouse as the pointer defines the block on-screen. And you can divide the screen into horizontal or vertical windows, giving you four different views of one model.

Multiplan has a good selection of built-in functions including mathematic, trigonometric, and logical formulas, although some financial functions, such as internal rate of return and present value, are missing.

Other features that will interest serious spreadsheet users are the ability to protect worksheet data so it can't be erased or changed, to iterate formulas to a set value, and to link together different models. The link function lets you get around the unfortunate limitations in worksheet size. You can create models larger than that allowed by RAM by linking several small worksheets.

All in all, Multiplan is an exceptionally powerful spreadsheet with a wide variety of modeling tools. And it's much easier to use on the Mac than on other machines.

DESIGNED
to easily exchange
data with each other,
Microsoft's four
programs make
optimum use of the
Mac's clipboard
and scrapbook.

Chart

Few programs show off the Mac's graphics capabilities better than Chart, a business graphics package that lets you give visual meaning to numbers and formulas.

Chart organizes your data into groups, each of which it calls a series. Each series contains data grouped according to categories you define. Chart displays each series in its own window and together as a graph or chart in a larger window.

You select the type of graph or chart through the Gallery menu option, which lets you choose among area, bar, column, line, pie, scatter charts, or a combination. You select the type of chart or graph you want by clicking the mouse on its name. You're then treated to samples available within that category.

You can edit charts and graphs, changing sizes, adding legends, and altering titles (including changing the typefaces, styles, and sizes). You can also reposition most of the component parts of a chart or graph to suit your needs. Finally, changes you make in data are immediately re-

flected in the chart or graph.

Chart works well with data from other programs. In addition to entering data directly from the keyboard, you can "paste" in via the clipboard or scrapbook information from Multiplan, MacWrite, and Word. Part of the Mac environment, the clipboard and scrapbook hold text to be cut, copied, or pasted within or between applications. The clipboard contains only the last item cut or copied, while the scrapbook can hold several items.

You can also link information from Multiplan so that changes made in the spreadsheet are automatically reflected in Chart.

Overall, Chart performs admirably and is among the easiest of its type to learn. On the negative side, Microsoft did not give Chart any provisions for color printing. And fine-tuning your charts through the program's editing commands is not as intuitive, or as well explained in the documentation, as the rest of the program.

Still, if you want to create singlecolor charts and graphs, Chart is perhaps the best microcomputer tool I've seen for that purpose.

Word

Originally scheduled for distribution in April 1984, Word didn't arrive on dealers' shelves until 10 months later. Although the wait was trying, the result was worth it. Word on the Mac is a powerful, full-featured program.

At first glance, Word looks a lot like Apple's MacWrite: it uses the mouse for selecting, moving, and copying blocks of text; pull-down menus for all kinds of functions; and the clipboard and scrapbook for cutting and pasting.

Because Word and MacWrite are basically so much alike, MacWrite scribes will find it easy to learn the rudiments of Word. But Word offers a lot more. For starters, you can view four windows full of information at one time on-screen. You can view different documents or different sections of the same document. And you can cut and paste text between windows as easily as

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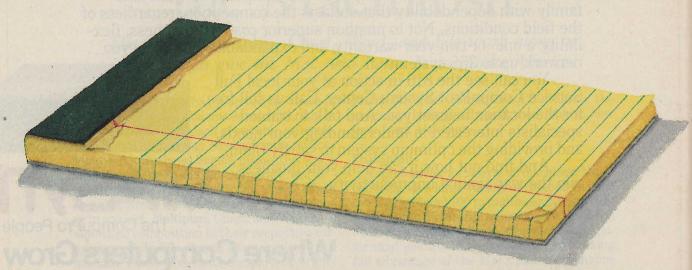
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Chart works well with data from other programs. In addition to entering data directly from the keyboard, you can "paste" in via the clipboard or scrapbook information from Multiplan, MacWrite, and Word. Part of the Mac environment, the clipboard and scrapbook hold text to be cut, copied, or pasted within or between applications. The clipboard contains only the last item cut or copied, while the scrapbook can hold several items.

You can also link information from Multiplan so that changes made in the spreadsheet are automatically reflected in Chart.

Overall, Chart performs admirably and is among the easiest of its type to learn. On the negative side, Microsoft did not give Chart any provisions for color printing. And fine-tuning your charts through the program's editing commands is not as intuitive, or as well explained in the documentation, as the rest of the program.

Still, if you want to create singlecolor charts and graphs, Chart is perhaps the best microcomputer tool I've seen for that purpose.

Word

Originally scheduled for distribution in April 1984, Word didn't arrive on dealers' shelves until 10 months later. Although the wait was trying, the result was worth it. Word on the Mac is a powerful, full-featured program.

At first glance, Word looks a lot like Apple's MacWrite: it uses the mouse for selecting, moving, and copying blocks of text; pull-down menus for all kinds of functions; and the clipboard and scrapbook for cutting and pasting.

Because Word and MacWrite are basically so much alike, MacWrite scribes will find it easy to learn the rudiments of Word. But Word offers a lot more. For starters, you can view four windows full of information at one time on-screen. You can view different documents or different sections of the same document. And you can cut and paste

text between windows as easily as

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you can within a single window.

Word also includes horizontal scrolling and advanced formatting features (not found in MacWrite). Additionally, Word lets you search for spaces, tabs, and paragraphs and also lets you set search-and-replace functions to match upper- and lower-case selections or to work on whole words only.

Unlike the present version of Mac-Write, Word is disk based, which means that document size is not limited by available RAM. (Apple is working on a disk-based MacWrite.) A 400K-byte external floppy disk will hold about a 200-page single-

spaced document.

While you can do most anything in Word with the mouse, you aren't tied to it for all functions. Unlike Mac-Write, Word gives you a way to move the cursor independent of the mouse. By holding down the control and option keys and pressing the O,K,L, or ";" key you can move the cursor a character at a time. Other keys let you move a word or page at a time. Hitting the option-command-quote combination expands the scope of the command, letting you move a sentence left or right or to the top or bottom of the document.

Keyboard cursor control is a great idea, but its execution in Word leaves a bit to be desired. Although I did get used to the cursor-diamond arrangement, it would be easier if you could use these keys by holding down the command key alone, instead of both the option and command keys. As it is, it's too easy to accidentally call an uncommon function, such as command-J (repaginate) when you want a more common one, such as option-command-J (move word left).

Microsoft has included other ways of making it easy to select, or highlight, sections of your document, ranging from individual characters to whole sentences and paragraphs.

You also can easily change the margins, tabs, or indents for paragraphs by adjusting a ruler line. You can even have different formats for different paragraphs, and the ruler display changes to reflect the paragraph you're currently typing.

Word lets you undo actions, so that if you accidentally erase text you can replace it. You can also move to a specific page using the Go To command; insert running header lines at either the top or bottom of each printed page; print documents in multiple columns; and change the size, style, and typeface of text.

All Word's features work on either

AT A GLANCE

Multiplan, Chart, Word, File

Manufacturer

Microsoft Corp. 10700 Northup Way Bellevue, WA 98009 (206) 828-8080

Price and Hardware Requirements

Multiplan, Word, File, \$195 each; Chart, \$125; 128K or 512K Macintosh

Audience

Macintosh users in the business world

Reviewer's Note

I'd recommend a 512K Mac and external disk drive to get maximum use out of this outstanding series of business programs

a 128K or 512K Macintosh, although the program works faster on the larger machine.

Though Word is good, it still leaves room for improvement, such as a built-in spelling checker, and minor adjustments to the word-processing functions, such as having the program take running heads into account as it determines the position of text on a page.

These complaints are minor, however. Word is a terrific word processor, one that compares admirably with business word-processing programs on other micros. Macintosh has been criticized for not having a professional word processor; this program should rectify that.

File

Unlike the other three programs, File competes with a variety of similar software. And it's well able to hold its own in the crowded field. A file management program with a lot of fancy bells and whistles, File lets you get started quickly but requires practice.

File lets you work with one file at a time. To set up a file, you first define a form, which can have up to 1024 fields. Field types are text, number, date, or picture. That's right—File lets you store pictures in your database. You can copy graphics from the scrapbook or clipboard, including drawings from Mac-Paint, MacDraw, or Chart. Once your form is designed, you can enter records one at a time by typing information from the keyboard or copy them in from another application.

Form Design

You can move fields around on the on-screen form to change their sizes and relative positions. File comes with two ready-made form designs that you can use as is or as starting points for your own designs.

As you view your records, you can adjust the size of the fields displayed or hide any fields you want. After you've created the form design you like, you can save it, either with the file or separately or both.

Numerous design options give you control over the look of each field. You can set the type font and size for each text, number, and date field. Additionally, File gives you specific formatting choices unique to each field. For example, with a text field, you can choose whether the contents should be left or right justified or centered; and in a date field you can choose from a variety of formats.

Although File, which is disk based, can theoretically hold 65,000 records, the picture fields take up a great and varying amount of space, so it's hard to talk about an average file size. But for comparison purposes and assuming a maximum record size of 375 characters (15 fields of 25 characters each) and no picture field, you could expect to create a file of about 3000 records on a floppy disk. Font size and type style affect record size, too.

After you've created your form and entered records, you can then organize your data as you would with any file management program. You can search your file for specific records, setting criteria for exact matches, or wild card characters and logical operators.

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Disk II (2 units)

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You can also sort information in your entire file or in a group of records. The program lets you sort the records based on information in up to nine of the fields.

File is well designed and great for simple applications. It allows you a good deal of flexibility, particularly in the way it lets you incorporate graphics in your file.

The Down Side

On the negative side, I ran into a few problems when I attempted to do complex operations. On a 128K Mac, I sometimes ran out of memory. You can get around this problem by saving the file and starting again (as this tends to compact the data), but it can be annoying. And when you've altered the original form design on-screen, the only way to get the original form back is to read it back in from the disk. A simple command to revert the form design to the original state would make life easier.

File isn't the fastest file manager I've seen, and it can't handle complicated database manipulations that require the program to link files. If you need to sort a lot of records quickly, or if you want to create an accounting system or another large database application, you probably wouldn't choose File.

All four programs are copyprotected. Although you can make backups, you still have to use the original disk to boot the program. The copy-protection scheme also lets you install the program on a hard disk. You still need to insert the original before you can run the program, though.

Multiplan, unlike Chart, File, and Word, does not work well from a hard disk. If you start the program from the hard disk, Multiplan will ask to see the original disk and then tell you, impossibly, to insert the hard disk into the floppy-disk drive. Your only choice at that point is to restart the system. To run Multiplan from a hard disk, you must start it from the floppy disk, immediately exit, then start it again from the hard disk.

Each of the programs comes with





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a spiral-bound paperback manual, ranging from 172 pages for Multiplan to 283 for Word. Each manual contains a tutorial and a reference section.

Generally these manuals are good. They're well indexed and the tutorials are easy to follow. However, I'd still like to see explanations of common error messages and a single-page command card summary for each program as well as additional detail on some of the more complicated functions of each program.

Working Together

Each of these programs is designed to stand on its own. But the products are even more impressive when you use them in concert because they were designed to easily exchange data with one another: thanks to Microsoft's adherence to the standard Mac interface, all four programs can communicate via the Mac's clipboard and scrapbook. For instance, though Multiplan can't translate your spreadsheet data into a graph at the touch of a button (like Lotus 1-2-3 or Supercalc 3 on the IBM and similar machines), it does make it easy for you to move information from Multiplan into Chart to achieve the same results. And you can link the two programs so that a change in a worksheet will be automatically reflected in its associated chart.

While some will find its limited workspace a problem, most users will deem Multiplan adequate for their needs; as a plus, it's also relatively easy to use. Chart makes it simple to turn out presentation graphics and convincingly shows off the capabilities of the machine. Word does everything you would expect from a word processor and also adds some welcome features such as multiple windows. And File handles simple list management quite well and adds graphics capability.

Many people have wondered if the Macintosh can compete in the business market. Programs such as these may end those doubts.

-MICHAEL J. MILLER

Michael J. Miller is a West Coast editor of *Popular Computing*.

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Cornerstone

This menu-driven relational database gets the job done fast and easily

he terms "powerful" and "easy to use" are pressed into service describing software so often that they're in danger of losing their punch.

Cornerstone, a relational database for the IBM PC, breathes new meaning into those two overworked adjectives and is one of the few programs that deserve both: it rivals the functionality of high-end micro databases and the simplicity of operation of programs on the low end.

Cornerstone is the first professional application program from Infocom, the Cambridge, Massachusetts, firm that has built its fortune on games such as Zork, Enchanter, Deadline, and Starcross.

Designed for business people who have no interest in programming, Cornerstone is completely menudriven. Yet it's flexible enough to let you do what you want when you want. Once you know how the program operates, you can, in most instances, bypass the menus and enter commands directly.

Straightforward database setup, equally convenient searching and sorting, quick numerical calculating, powerful file-linking capabilities, extensive on-line help and prompting, and plenty of report and on-screen formatting options make this database very attractive. And the speed with which it performs is the icing on the cake.

The package includes a tutorial manual and disk, a two-volume owner's handbook, a copy-protected master program disk (you can run the program from a hard disk without booting from a master), and two sample database disks. The tutorial is generally an excellent introduction to many of Cornerstone's features, but unfortunately gives short shrift to its relational capabilities in the brief explanation of this feature. This is a serious shortcoming because Cornerstone's relational powers are one of its main attractions.

Owner's Handbook I is about all you'll need for general reference. Owner's Handbook II focuses on

utilities for backing up data disks and exporting and importing data to and from other programs such as dBASE II, Lotus 1-2-3, PFS:File, Mailmerge, and the DIF file format. Handbook II also includes dataentry tips and details on recomputing data, reorganizing disk space, and backing up files.

Using the program is easy. You quickly navigate through menu directories, executing operations and building command statements with a minimal number of keystrokes. You'll find that the extensive help menus virtually eliminate the need to refer to the documentation.

The Options feature reminds you of all possible options you have available at any time while you're creating your database and entering or manipulating data.

To expedite things, you can, in most instances, type a command directly from the keyboard without working your way through the menus. If you haven't made a proper command, Cornerstone will let you know and tell you what to do.

Building a Database

To create, revise, or delete files, you choose the Define option from the main menu. From within the define mode, you can create fields and designate or change relationships between fields in different files, thereby exercising Cornerstone's considerable relational capabilities.

Theoretically, you can link an unlimited number of files at any one time by establishing relationships between fields in different files. You don't have to worry about opening and closing files or the number of files that can be open at one time. Cornerstone opens and closes files on its own as needed to execute your commands.

The program can handle up to 120 files per database and 32,700 records per file. Each record can contain 158 fields with 255 characters per field to a maximum of 3800 characters per record. While these numbers aren't on a grand scale, they're certainly enough to cover most applications.

Cornerstone can accommodate all kinds of data types, including char-

acter strings, numbers, dollar amounts, dates, time, and yes/no or true/false entries. Its derived fields allow you to link files as well as perform calculations. Mathematical functions available include log, exponential notation, square root, and absolute value. If you change a derivation, the program automatically recomputes the information throughout the database.

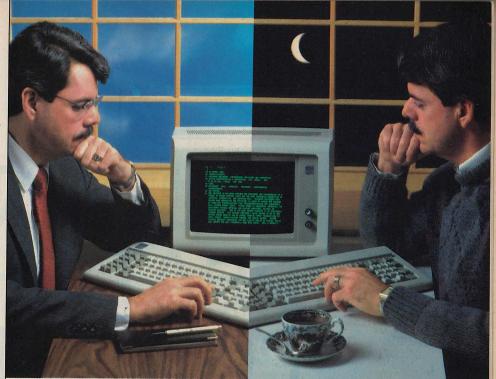
One especially attractive feature is what Cornerstone calls an enumerated field, which lets you specify all that field's possible values. When you go to enter data, you simply select from among those values you've already specified for that field. Enumerated fields have two main advantages: they help assure that only correct data is entered, and data entry is speeded up because to make a selection all you have to do is type the first one or two letters of whatever value you want in there. You can indicate 250 enumerated values for each field. And if you forget the field's values, the options key shows you your choices.

Many other parameters can be specified for field definition. You can set minimum and maximum values, initial values, indexed fields for faster sorts, unique values, mandatory data entry, and even a choice of using dollar signs and commas for numbers. Several date and time formats are available, as are negative numbers in parentheses and scientific notation. Cornerstone provides for subrecords and subfiles for complex database structures.

Quick Customization

Cornerstone makes it easy to add, delete, or change fields, even after you've entered information in the database. Many database programs inexcusably don't have this flexibility. To redefine fields, you simply edit the field parameters in the same manner in which you created them; records in the database are updated accordingly while keeping intact data that you've already entered.

To enter records, select the New-Record command from the main menu and then choose the file in which it belongs. Field names will



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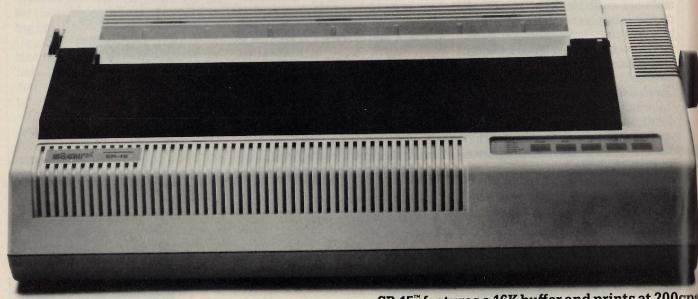
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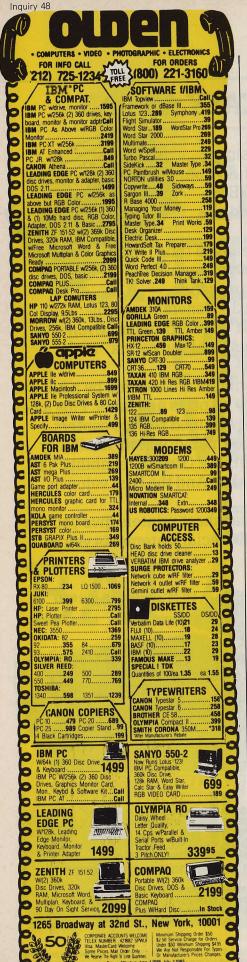


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appear on the screen followed by space for typing your data. You can devise a data-entry format to enter records in any order, any place onscreen. Repositioning fields onscreen is simply a matter of moving them around with the cursor. You can print the customized data-entry screen as forms for hard copy.

Once your database is set up you can examine, change, search, or print information. The simplest way to select the fields and indicate search criteria is to highlight or type the field names desired and add them to the command line by pressing the space bar. The Detailed command presents all field information in horizontal format for easy backward or forward scrolling through records.

Conveniently, Cornerstone lets you peek in unopened files in your database. While looking at an inventory file, you can use the View command to call an unrelated file onto the screen. You can work with eight files at once using the View command. Printing, sorting, report generation, and other features are also at your disposal while you're working with the View Command.

The Update command revises or deletes records according to the current record on the screen, all of the records in a file, or ones that you have marked or "flagged" with the F7 key. Flagging records manually selects records for viewing, updating, or deleting. For instance, you could display a column of names and flag the ones you'd like to see with any or all other fields displayed. Alternatively, you could display all the unflagged records.

Searching

Searching the database for specific records is probably the single most important function you'll perform, and Cornerstone's Select command makes it easy. When you indicate that you want to perform a search, Cornerstone puts on-screen a blank data-entry form. All you have to do is enter the search criteria in the appropriate field. For example, to find all payroll records for people named Jones, you'd type Jones in the Last Name field in the blank entry form

and hit the F9 key to start the search. Following prompts, you can use the usual logical and Boolean operators to define relationships between fields for searching. You can search on any field.

The asterisk serves as a wild card character. For example, "S*" would give you all records with names that

begin with "S."

AT A GLANCE

Cornerstone

Manufacturer

Infocom Inc. 55 Wheeler St. Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 492-1031

Price and Hardware Requirements

\$495. IBM PC, XT, AT, and compatibles; Tandy 1000, 1200, or 2000 (available from Radio Shack); requires 256K bytes of user memory, 512K recommended

Audience

Small- to medium-sized businesses demanding a full-featured yet easy-to-use database manager

Reviewer's Note

Cornerstone is remarkably easy to learn and use. Yet this welcome quality is not bought at the expense of functions or power

The ellipsis (...) lets you search records that span letters, numbers, dates, or times. Cornerstone also understands before, after, and other English requests in data searches.

You can sort on any field in ascending or descending order, alphabetically or numerically.

Reports

Not only can you create customized report forms for data entry and updates, but you also can design customized reports for plain paper as well as preprinted continuous forms. A special menu selection assists in cramming information into tight spots of your preprinted forms.

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—JOEL C. DON

Joel C. Don is a California-based freelance writer.

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BUSINESS

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Simply Perfect

A well-integrated word processor, database, and spelling checker for Apples

e should get one item out of the way early: Simply Perfect doesn't entirely live up to its name, but it is indeed very good. It offers owners of Apple Hes and Hes a creditable word processor, a serviceable spelling checker, and a solid database manager for under \$200.

Although simplicity and easy-toremember commands are desirable. software friendliness doesn't always translate into usefulness. Software power comes from putting as many tools as possible into the hands of the user, and Simply Perfect certainly does that. At first glance, Perfect's extensive command list is intimidating—the command-summary card for the word processor alone lists 62 separate commands. The documentation and tutorials, fortunately, are marvelously clear.

Simply Perfect's two main components, the word processor and database manager, load into the computer's memory when you boot up. This makes for fast execution of

commands and quick transfer between both programs.

The only time you have to insert a program disk is when you want to use the spelling checker. With both programs inside the computer, though, it's no wonder that you need 128K bytes of random-access memory. Only about 40K bytes of that is available for word-processing files (enough for about 25 doublespaced pages of text).

Simply Perfect can run on a single disk drive, but I don't recommend it because separate disks are needed for word-processor files and database files. Jumping back and forth between database and prose on a single drive means constantly swapping disks.

Using Letter Perfect

The word processor, Letter Perfect, has been around for a while. Written in 1979 for the Apple II, its ancestry surfaces in certain archaic key combinations, which do no harm and don't get in the way. For exam-

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POPULAR REVIEWS SOFTWARE

ple, certain combinations of the Control key and other characters can move the cursor up and down, even though the current Apple IIe and IIc machines have a full complement of cursor keys that are fully operational with the program.

Control-key combinations cause deletions of whole blocks of type, either by word, line, paragraph, or (careful!) file. The "killer" command in this regard is Ctrl-G followed by a B. This dangerous little option wipes out everything before the cursor, so if you haven't saved your work on a disk you lose it all.

And speaking of saving files, when you wish to store something on a disk you first call the main menu. Moving the cursor down the list to Save or merely pressing "s" lists the files on the disk. If you are in the middle of an editing session and have been saving all along under a certain file name, that file name appears at the top of the screen; by pressing Return you automatically save the new material.

Unfortunately, Perfect sometimes discourages the kind of compulsive file saving that's essential to protect your work. Here is what happens. The program has a copy buffer, a handy electronic storage area for frequently used words or phrases that you can insert into the text by simply pressing Esc-G. To save work onto a disk, however, the copy buffer must be empty. This means that every time you save, you must erase the buffer. This is an unfortunate glitch, but not a fatal one.

Letter Perfect's search-andreplace feature locates items in the text and replaces them with other words or groups of words. Say you're writing a term paper comparing the philosophies of Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, and Feuerbach. You need merely use the letters N, S, and F in your draft; on the final version you can go through with search and replace to spell all those fingernumbing names automatically. As

useful as this feature is, it isn't quite . . . perfect: it won't let you search for anything that includes a carriage return.

Also, I must warn you that responses to commands get much slower on files longer than 20K bytes. A simple character deletion in a long file can take nearly a full second.

As well, the program "charges" memory space for a full line, even though you use only part of it. For example, a comma typed on an 80-column line takes up as much memory (80 bytes) as a full line of prose. Perfect does let you adjust the width of your screen display, so if you prefer composing your prose on 40- or 50-character lines instead of the usual 80, you can. With a 50column display, the program charges only 50 bytes per line.

You can insert headers and footers in your documents. Underlining, boldface, automatic page-numbering, centered lines, subscripts and

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superscripts are all provided.

People looking for on-screen help will be disappointed because there is none. You can get a list of commands off the main program disk, but you can't call it to the screen while working on another file; you can use only one file at a time. For help, you must read the manual or the command-summary card.

Spell It Right!

At any time during your writing, you can use Spell Perfect by loading the dictionary disk. (No, you can't check spelling in the database portion; the checker works only with the word processor.) When you select the verify option from the menu, the program does a quick word count of the file you're checking. Also counted are the number of different words and the number of words not in the dictionary.

When the counting stops, the checker automatically runs through the file, pausing and highlighting all words it can't find in the dictionary disk. For each of these words, you can ignore the apparent discrepancy, ask the checker for a list of similar words, or change the spelling, either manually or by choosing one of the words from the list.

I was astounded at some of the words that the checker didn't recognize, including both "cursor" and "diskette." Otherwise, this feature is useful. By the way, you can add words to the dictionary—I'm teaching mine computer jargon.

Database

Data Perfect has enough power to satisfy most users. It hasn't the punch of some of its costlier cousins, but it will serve the small-business person well.

To create a database, you must first define a form, called a record, in which you enter your data. Within that record are spaces for each piece of information, called fields.

The program guides you through the process of creating your database, offering a menu of possible commands to invoke at each step. It tells you how many records will fit into the database, depending on the space you set aside for each record.

With Data Perfect and most other database programs for the Apple, you must specify initially the maximum number of characters per field. Data Perfect allows up to 127 and up to 511 characters for the entire record; you may have, at most, 32 fields in a single record. These numbers compare reasonably well with other

AT A GLANCE

Simply Perfect

Manufacturer

LJK Enterprises 7852 Big Bend Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63119 (314) 962-1855

Price and Hardware Requirements

\$189.95; Apple IIe and IIc with 128K bytes of user memory

Audience

Small businesses

Reviewer's Note

A good package for small-business applications, with a variety of easy-to-use features

Apple database managers.

I give Data Perfect high marks for flexibility but must complain about the number of disks it requires. Each new database goes on its own disk. Furthermore, the program asks (sensibly, I'll admit) that you make a backup disk for each database—your cache of blank disks disappears quickly.

The database commands can't be described as intuitive, and some seem downright illogical. For example, Quit tells the program that you are ready to execute a command. Edit doesn't always mean that you are about to change something; it might mean that you want to search the database for specific entries. If you try to wing it, you will become discouraged. But if you keep the well-indexed manual nearby, and take time to go through the program's tutorial, you will be pleased at what you can do.

You can import data from another database or any text file with a regular, repetitive structure—such as a collection of four-line entries of your friends' names, addresses, and

phone numbers. Or you can add fields to an existing database—your friends' birthdays, for example. You can set things up so that default values automatically appear.

Integration

So far, I've treated Perfect's word processor and database manager as separate programs, but they do work well together. As a test, I used both on a couple of projects. One involved sending 20 letters to the parents of children who had long-overdue books from the school library.

First, I created a database of the students' names and classrooms, the titles and authors of the overdue books, and replacement costs to the parents if the books were not returned. Next, I wrote a letter with space for the database information. Then I ran the two files together and printed the results. It worked on the first try—20 personalized letters without a hitch.

The next project was to create a PTA financial report by making a database and then using the reportgenerating option to print out a listing. Another success.

The final challenge I threw at Simply Perfect was the word processing for this review, and I was a little disappointed by the sluggishness of the editing functions with longer file lengths. At the end of the file, where all the new writing gets done, everything seemed fine. However, when I went back toward the beginning to edit and tidy things up. essential functions like deleting and inserting slowed down considerably. If you often write articles more than five or six pages long, you'll want to think twice about Simply Perfect as your word processor.

I remain impressed by the way Perfect's applications work together. For word processing and databases not requiring high speed and huge storage capacities, you'll have trouble finding a better program—especially one with a manual as close to perfection as this one.

-Joseph J. Elia Jr.

Joseph J. Elia Jr., a frequent contributor to *Popular Computing*, is manager of editorial operations at *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

WORD PROCESSING

PREFIXS

MAAJoan Benoit's historic finish last summer in the Olympics didn't come easy. That memorable moment was the result of the kind of true grit, determination, and self-motivation that all runners strive for. But few are lucky enough to achieve.*

Nost people aren't as tough minded, well conditioned, and well coached as Joan Benoit is. The rest of the field needs help and guidance. In the absence of real coaches, some runners might consider turning to an electronic coach for assistance in designing and maintaining to a training program. This is where The Bunning Program from MECA Software comes in. Designed to assist amateur runners in setting and achieving goals, this program combines a log book, tips on training and creating schedules, and a provision for considering the effect of diet on performance.*

Like MECA's best-selling program Managing Your Money by Andrew Tobias, The Bunning Program uses extensive on-screen text and help to virtually eliminate the need to read a lengthy manual before you can get up and running. And although the program delivers basic information about running and all its trappings, the abbreviated store of data delivered via the video screen can't compete with many of the popular running books available.*

The real value of the program lies in the interactive manner in which it works with you in creating a training program,

Xywrite II Plus

Modeled on the Atex System, this command-driven program is fast

upported by about 10,000 often fanatically loyal users, a dark horse contender in the IBM PC word-processor grand prix has recently emerged from the shadows.

Xywrite II Plus is fast, loaded with features, and in a world of menu-driven programs, decidedly against the grain with its strictly command-driven format.

The most immediately noticeable of its many features is its speed. Not only does Xywrite save and retrieve large files in seconds and perform instantaneous delete, block-move, and search-and-replace operations, but this program also resides in a compact 80K bytes of RAM along with the entire working file—up to the limits of your computer's RAM—for impressively quick long jumps of the cursor across large documents as well as fast, smooth paging and scrolling.

In addition it offers a very generous array of advanced editing and formatting features. For example, you can use DOS commands or run other programs from within Xywrite

without abandoning your place in the document. Xywrite also includes facilities that allow you to perform arithmetic functions and fill in forms on-screen or merge text into form letters.

But mastering this fully featured program requires practice. Xywrite has, if you will, a standard transmission. The people at Xyquest elected to use a command-driven design after deciding that a menu-prompted structure would obstruct efficient use of the program. Entirely command driven, Xywrite requires that you learn how to give it directions. Some computer users may be overwhelmed by the number of editing and formatting functions you have to learn during the break-in period. But once you get beyond that, Xywrite feels as logical and comfortable to handle as a Porsche gear box.

Xywrite's command structure actually involves only three kinds of procedures for executing any editing or formatting command: press a function key alone or in combination with Alt, Shift, or Ctrl; press the

Ctrl key and a number key; or press F5 to get to the Command Line (CM) at the top of the screen and then enter command words. Once you've reduced Xywrite's commands to those three types of maneuvers—a useful conceptualization that the manual never states in so many words—the program's organization becomes clear.

To check further confusion, four help screens serve as handy reminders of command-line codes. Additionally, you can turn to the well-indexed, but tedious 200-page manual for help. An introductory tutorial will

get you started.

Xywrite borrows three lines of the screen; the remaining 22 are free for text. The top line (CM) is reserved for entering commands; the second line (PRMPT) informs you when a command has been executed, displays the name of the file you're working on, and lets you know when you've engaged the Caps, Num, or Scroll lock keys; and the third line, which you can remove from the screen, displays all 25 function-key commands.

Xywrite's windowing capability lets you split its screen horizontally and vertically as well as toggle between two full screens of text open at one time. In all three splits, you can easily switch back and forth between two open documents and move text between them.

Nuts and Bolts

These fancy features are all well and good, but what about the nuts and bolts of entering and editing text? Well, this is where Xywrite really shines. Inspired by the Atex system used widely in the publishing industry, Xywrite can keep up with the fastest typists. And when you insert new words in existing text, paragraphs readjust instantly—likewise when you make deletions.

Xywrite offers enough ways to remove unwanted words from text to please even the most demanding writer. A character, a word, the rest of the line (from the cursor to the end), or the entire line can be erased with one or two keystrokes. Xywrite also handles sentence, paragraph,

block, and column deletions and moves just as easily, and you can restore any section of text you just erased.

The final test of a word processor's editing elegance is how it handles the search-and-replace function. Xywrite searches either forward or backward, pays attention to or ignores uppercase and lowercase distinctions, and uses wildcards for letters, numbers, or strings up to 80 characters long.

Xywrite executes global searchand-replace commands very quickly. And like most word processors, it offers the option of letting you verify each change before it is made.

Printing and Formatting

Xywrite provides a what-you-seeis-what-you-get system on its standard editing screen including onscreen underlining, margin changes, and boldfacing. Among the few exceptions are page breaks and numbers, footnotes, variations in line

AT A GLANCE

Xywrite II Plus

Manufacturer

Xyquest Inc. POB 372 Bedford, MA 01730 (617) 275-4439

Price and Hardware Requirements

\$295; IBM PC, XT, AT, jr., and compatibles. \$350; DEC Rainbow. \$325; TI Professional and Data General One. 192K bytes of user memory recommended

Audience

Serious and frequent writers

Reviewer's Note

The time invested in learning this powerful word processor is well worth the effort

spacing, and running headers and footers—a relatively typical set of exceptions to on-screen formatting.

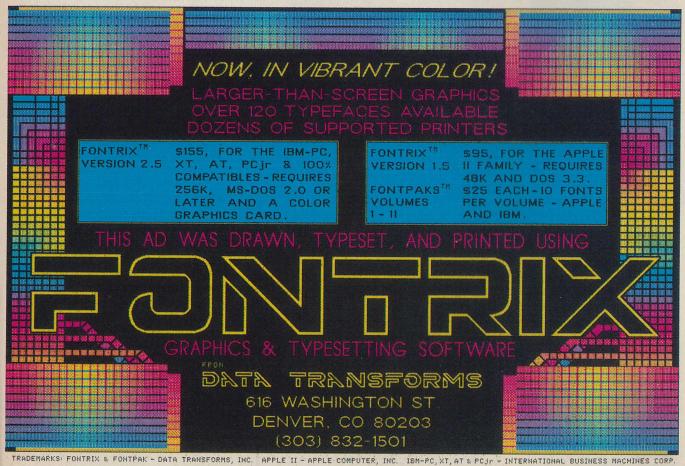
Xywrite's review mode gives you an exact picture of how your document will appear in print, including headers and footers, footnotes, and page numbers. Automatic footnoting, not a common word-processor feature, is handled as easily as headers and footers are. Footnotes are automatically numbered and can be printed at the bottom of pages or together at the end of the document.

Xywrite can automatically generate indexes and tables of contents. One notable indexing limitation is that Xywrite cannot group all the occurrences of an indexed item into one index entry. You must do that manually after you generate the index list.

Xywrite's standard ASCII files can be read by most MS-DOS programs, including spelling checkers.

Customizing Xywrite

If anything about Xywrite offends your functional or aesthetic sensibilities, there is likely to be a way to change it. Few programs can be so completely custom-tailored. I can color my Princeton Graphics System monitor in a different foreground and background combination any-



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time or change the program's default parameters in less than a minute. Xywrite comes with its own built-in "keychanger" for redefining the function of any key on the PC board. You can, for example, change A to Z or bring the awkwardly positioned lefthand shift key within easy reach.

You can also set up keyboard macros that insert frequently used boilerplate text into your letters and reports whenever you press Alt and a preselected letter or number key.

For automating even more complex procedures, you can use the New Program command to record any sequence of keystrokes into a file. The more technically inclined user can take advantage of the Extended Programming Language to create programs of keystrokes that contain things like logical operators and conditional key sequences.

Just Around the Corner

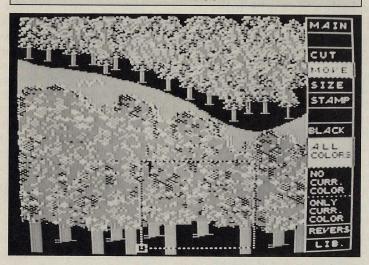
Xywrite III should be available by the time you read this, according to Xyquest, with a price tag of about \$400. Xywrite III will add proportional spacing to the program's current microjustifying ability (with printers that can handle this feature). It will also include multicolumn text editing, style sheets, and hyphenation by algorithm. None of the basic features of II Plus will be changed, however, in the transformation to III. (Xywrite I, which is basically a screen editor, is still available for \$50. Xywrite II can be purchased for \$195. And Xyquest will still sell II Plus for \$295 after the introduction of III.)

It's been suggested by several software critics that the criterion for a program's friendliness is not if you can master it in an hour, but if it saves you time and keystrokes in everyday use over the long haul. Xywrite fits that definition very well. The probability of a professional or business user outgrowing Xywrite is very, very small. Serious writers will find it especially congenial. Xywrite takes some work to learn but it's worth it in the end.

-CHARLES SPEZZANO

Charles Spezzano writes about topics in psychology and personal computing.

GRAPHICS



Digital Paintbrush

This well-stocked toolbox is suitable for professional and personal use

ver since MacPaint brought electronic artistry to the people, software companies have been trying their best to cash in on the graphics craze. Some programs unabashedly copy Apple's big hit. Others, like Digital Paintbrush, in addition to offering a full array of graphics tools, try to make the drawing process easier by providing an input device that closely resembles a conventional art tool.

Digital Paintbrush is a multipurpose drawing and graphics program, suitable for personal and business applications, that uses a drawing pen attached to a special digitizing unit as an input device. Not to be confused with a touch-sensitive digitizing drawing pad, Digital Paintbrush's input device lets you draw or trace on any surface while it records your movements on-screen.

Distinguishing itself from other graphics programs, Digital Paintbrush has telecommunications capabilities for working interactively online with someone who's also using the program. As well, its ability to import designs, graphs, and charts created with other programs gives it versatility and makes it a good graphics editor.

With Digital Paintbrush, you can draw lines, boxes, circles, and curves with any of 38 brush tips; add text in 15 typefaces; use images from an extensive on-disk library; alter their sizes and colors; and reposition and reproduce them quickly and effortlessly. You can store, retrieve, and modify designs; assemble images and display them automatically and continuously on-screen; or print copies in various sizes.

Digital Paintbrush comes with its own input device, a 2- by 8- by 11-inch plastic digitizing unit to which is attached a pen. The pen's tip is tethered to two Dacron lines that connect to potentiometers inside the unit. You connect this unit to the computer's game I/O port and position the unit in front of the com-

puter. As you move the pen around the drawing area, which is the space between you and the input device, the Dacron lines extend and retract. When you depress the pen tip, the potentiometer values are converted to screen coordinates and the appropriate pixels are illuminated. (You can also use the program with a joystick, touch tablet, or other input device.)

Square One

After installing Digital Paintbrush and performing a simple calibration procedure, you specify one of four drawing-area sizes, from 10.5 by 7.75 to 5 by 3.75 inches. You then return to the main menu and select either the Graphic Design Program, Text Screen Editor, Presentation Program, or Printout Program.

The Graphic Design menu contains the following options and tools: Brush, Edit, Disk, Draw, Box, Circle, Curves, Fill, Alpha, Micro, Grids, and Clear.

Brush takes you to a submenu where you can select both the color and width of lines. Mixing colors, however, brings you face to face with a hardware limitation that prevents displaying true solid colors. To get red (which is not one of the eight Apple colors) I mixed violet and orange and ended up with a peppermint-striped pink. The colors didn't really blend; rather, the juxtaposition of alternating violet and orange lines produced the reddish effect.

By the time you read this, Computer Colorworks should have released a version of the program designed to take advantage of the extra color capabilities of the Apple IIe and IIc. This will give you 16 solid colors as well as the ability to mix them in various ways to create different patterns. Current Digital Paintbrush owners will be able to upgrade for a nominal fee.

(Also available is an IBM PC version. Priced at \$450, it has features not found in either of the Apple versions. These include three-dimensional and statistics capabilities and chart and graph generation.)

Selecting Edit lets you cut and paste portions of any design. Once

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"I think we turn left here."

POPULAR REVIEWS SOFTWARE

defined, a cut image may be reproduced anywhere on the screen. It can be enlarged, reduced, or reversed, and colors can be changed.

The Disk option lets you get a picture or font from the utility disk, save a picture, format a new disk, and delete a file.

With the Alpha mode, you can add text to your picture. Errors are easily corrected, microspacing (one pixel at a time) can be done in all four directions, and fonts can be combined at will. The program uses standard ASCII characters as a default, but 14 other sets are available. Included is a character set of small pictures of envelopes, fire extinguishers, tools, chess pieces, people, and other images.

The other choices available on the Graphic Design menu are fairly straightforward: Clear clears the screen, and Fill fills it or an enclosed portion with the current color. Micro confines cursor movement to a 2- by 2-inch square to allow more detailed freehand drawing, and Grids lets you create a grid overlay to help align the various elements of your drawing. Draw allows freehand sketching, and Box, Circle, and Curves produce these figures automatically.

Text Slides

The Text Screen Editor provides an efficient way to create text slides. You can enter text in normal, inverse, or flash mode. And you can store up to 90 text slides on a single disk.

The Presentation Program lets you view your designs on-screen. You can specify the order in which your pictures will be displayed, how long each will be on-screen (3 to 99 seconds), and whether to blend one image into another.

Presentations can be automatic and continuous, or set to advance one slide at a time forward or backward. And you can add an on-screen message that notifies you when it's time to change disks, which is necessary if a presentation contains more than 14 high-resolution images. I'd like to see a way to link disks more smoothly, so that, for example, after the slides in drive 1 have been

displayed, the program would automatically begin showing the slides on file in drive 2. Despite this minor flaw, however, the Presentation Program is a winner.

With the Printout Program you can load the "slide tray" with up to 10 of the slides contained on a disk, print them in any order, and set different printing parameters for each.

AT A GLANCE

Digital Paintbrush

Manufacturer

The Computer Colorworks
Suite 201
3030 Bridgeway
Sausalito, CA 94965
(415) 331-3022, (800) 874-1888

Price and Hardware Requirements

\$299; Apple II Plus, IIe, and IIc, requires 64K bytes of user memory. \$450; IBM PC, XT, AT, and compatibles, requires game control adapter, color card, and 256K bytes of user memory

Audience

Graphics designers, small businesses, the scientific community, and compulsive doodlers

Reviewer's Note

Except for the inordinate amount of desk space this package requires, it's a handy graphics tool

You can also review your slides onscreen before printing. Unlike most screen-dump programs, the Digital Paintbrush lets you print as many as 10 different high-resolution pictures at once, specify different printing characteristics for each, and do it all from a single data-entry point.

Art by Phone

The Graphics/Telephone Program has two main sections—Graphics and Transport. With the former, which you'd use more to edit than to create designs, you can draw freehand; create circles, squares, and rectangles; fill areas; add text (uppercase ASCII characters only); and capture a portion of an image that you wish to move or copy to different areas of the screen.

From the Transport menu you can instruct the program to dial a number immediately or with a time delay. Once linked, you and your party,

who must also be using Digital Paintbrush, can transfer files and draw interactively on-screen. A Note mode lets you type messages without affecting the drawing.

There's More

Three utility programs are included. The Picture Compressor enables you to store and transmit high-resolution images more economically. The Restore option returns them to original size.

Graph Grabber lets you work with graphics created with programs that do not store screen images as standard binary files. And the Area Management Program enables you to draw or trace shapes and determine their areas in either pixels or units you specify and standardize.

The manual is well written and well designed. No tutorials are provided, but the numerous tips and hints for drawing, improving presentations, and using the telephone program and drawing device more than compensate.

Yet no matter how simple the manual claims it is to use the input device, my experience proved otherwise. I felt chained to its Dacron lines and hard-pressed to draw easily with the pen.

Another gripe I have is the desk space required to use this system. In order to maintain proper orientation, you should place the input device directly in front of the keyboard. The Apple computer measures about 18 inches from front to back, the Paintbrush housing occupies another 8 inches or so, and the largest drawing area—the space between you and the housing—takes up 10 more inches. That's more desk space than most people have.

Despite these few drawbacks, the Digital Paintbrush System can do a lot, but then you'd expect that for \$300. Most operations are easy to perform, and menus are clear and attractive. Many people will undoubtedly appreciate the program as a time- and effort-saving tool for designing, viewing, and printing graphics.

—WAYNE J. SASSANO

Wayne J. Sassano is a Connecticut-based communications consultant.

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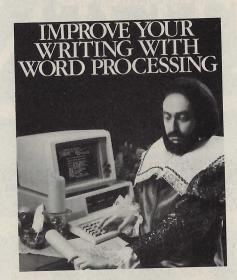
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BOOKS



Customizing the Word Processor

Improve Your Writing with Word Processing

by David F. and Virginia Noble Que Corp., Indianapolis, 1984, 406 pages, paper \$12.95

ike the technology it reports on, the literature about personal computing seems to evolve in identifiable stages. Word processing is an example. First came the geewhiz books that promoted the magical qualities of computer-aided writing. Then a second generation of books either laid bare the anatomy of the latest best-selling program or charted the features in 50 different ones.

Although those books are by no means obsolete, we wonder what's next. For starters, there are people who punch away at

keyboards trying to make a living. First- and second-generation books focus on new technology rather than the human beings who use it. But *Improve Your Writing with Word Processing*, by David and Virginia Noble, may signal the arrival of a third generation of personal computing books. Its starting point, reflecting the authors' backgrounds in teaching literature and creative writing, is not how word processors work, but how people write and how to marry this craft to electronic editing techniques.

The success of that marriage, the Nobles argue, depends on the development and use of sophisticated macros: user-defined keystroke sequences that are stored on disk and recalled any time simply by pressing a key or two. Creative macros can thoroughly customize a word-processing program, and you will quickly appreciate that the Nobles elevate macro making to an art.

Step by step, the authors show you

how to add macro-based power to most popular word processors. You'll learn to build macros that move the cursor by leaps and bounds; mark a sentence or paragraph for moving; reformat an entire file after insertions and deletions have distorted the right margin; transpose adjacent words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs; or remove all end-of-line carriage returns that may prevent quick reformatting.

As useful as those automated procedures are, the heart of the book is the "blockbuster" macros that break paragraphs into separate sentences for better analysis and revision. Related chapters present strategies for analyzing and rewriting those shattered paragraphs to achieve better unity, order, coherence, and development. Examples of published paragraphs with the right stuff, handson practice in writing paragraphs and revising sentences, and suggestions for developing ideas when you begin to write are all included.

These suggestions are not vague generalizations to inspire the eager young writer. They are well-developed techniques for diagnosing and treating the weak sentences and paragraphs that often dilute good ideas. The book covers such basics as sentence and paragraph transitions and also reviews parts of speech, punctuation, and principles of grammar. The net effect is a feeling that somewhere in this book is a solution to every writing dilemma-except having nothing to say.

Of course, after applying all these principles, strategies, and rules, you have a bunch of fragmented but highly polished sentences where once there were paragraphs. Fortunately, the Nobles also provide "block rebuilding" macros for reassembly into paragraphs.

Improve Your Writing with Word Processing should appeal to anyone who bought an IBM PC or compatible to produce better-quality documents and is willing to practice disciplined prose polishing to achieve even more. The Nobles weave their almost magical macros through a fabric of solid and well-written advice about the writing craft. This book is a step beyond the average catalog of tips for writers or the usual technical manual on effective word processing. Such a highly refined guide to creative editing is a bargain at \$12.95.

-CHARLES SPEZZANO

Dr. Charles Spezzano writes about topics in psychology and personal computing and is a frequent contributor to *Popular Computing*.

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POPULAR REVIEWS BOOKS

MICRO REVIEWS

The Sachertorte Algorithm: And Other Antidotes to Computer Anxiety

John Shore Viking, New York, 1985, 272 pages, paper \$16.95

John Shore loves quotations. His book, which explains the programming role of algorithms with a torte recipe, is peppered with sayings from personages as diverse as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Edsger Dijkstra. Unfortunately, if any quotation applies to Shore's own effort, it is the one attributed to Tallulah Bankhead: "There's less in this than meets the eve." The author speaks from his experience at the Naval Research Laboratory on several broad, introductory topics, with the noble intention of promoting "a more general understanding of computers." Computer anxiety, the virtues of correct programming style, and the vices of artificial intelligence research are just a few of the subjects under Shore's critical gaze. But his observations aren't as engaging as his points of departure. The trite recipe analogy in the book's own title is characteristic of a text that's missing one essential ingredient: originality. The computer novices to whom this book is directed would do well to heed the first few lines of its preface. They pose a question that the book doesn't answer: "There are, you may have noticed, other books about computers. Why another one?"

Expanding Your IBM PC: A Guide for the Beginner

Bill Alvernaz Brady, Bowie, MD, 1985, 233 pages, paper \$19.95

Alvernaz, whose expanded IBM PC is very different from the original model he purchased, shares his expertise with readers who, by doing it themselves, want to "learn a lot, have some fun, discover a new world . . . and save a considerable amount of money." This is not a guide to selecting or using the IBM PC, but to adding assorted enhancements, primarily hardware. With this

distinctive focus, Expanding Your IBM PC is one of the few places where nontechnical computerists can read about RAM disks, multifunction cards, and 8087 Numerical Data Processors. From mice to voice synthesis, Alvernaz provides a good sampling of PC peripherals. But this focus on the needs of the nontechnical beginner also muddies the book's purpose. On one hand, Alvernaz introduces the reader to the range of optional peripherals; on the other, he attempts to show how these devices are actually installed. In attempting to faithfully concentrate on both topics, Alvernaz frequently ends up providing a superficial introduction to a major expansion and then following it with an equally superficial set of installation instructions. As it turns out, the book's strong point is not the stepby-step instructions, but its discussion of the actual availability of optional hardware. On this basis alone, this guide merits every serious PC user's consideration.

Bit by Bit: An Illustrated History of Computers

by Stan Augarten Ticknor & Fields, New York, 1984, 324 pages, paper \$17.95

With computer histories suddenly in vogue, it's refreshing to find one that manages to bring something extra to the fad. The "extra" in the case of Augarten's Bit by Bit is not so much the book's striking illustrations, which are wonderful in their own right, but its text. Augarten has examined the nooks and crannies of the traditional histories and come up with some revisionist discoveries like the real inventor of the first mechanical calculator (not Blaise Pascal but Wilhelm Schickard), the origins of Thomas Watson Sr.'s "Think" slogan (borrowed from Watson's old boss at NCR, John Patterson), and the first kit computer offered to the public (not the Altair 8800, but Jonathan Titus's Mark-8). The author also recounts the famous and infamous lives of the Babbages and Turings against the backdrop of technological progress. This readable, beautifully designed history

makes current developments in computer technology resonate with the past achievements that made them possible.

Advanced Programmer's Guide Featuring dBASE III and dBASE II

Luis Castro, Jay Hanson, and Tom Rettig Ashton-Tate, Culver City, CA, 1985, 664 pages, paper \$28.95

Numerous publications already are dedicated to programmers who want to fully exploit the features of dBASE II and dBASE III. This special audience will be happy to learn that they can now dispense with many of these works and replace them with a single one: Ashton-Tate's new Advanced Programmer's Guide. Considering its advanced character, much of the early material—on operating systems, languages, and programming concepts-seems misplaced and unrelated to database management. But after this general discussion the text turns to some of the pitfalls of database design, such as repeating fields, and a meticulous discussion of dBASE II and dBASE III features. Virtually all topics of interest to dBASE programmers, from fileupdating techniques to security and recovery considerations, are covered lucidly. Unfortunately, the text usually presents hypothetical examples rather than immediately useable dBASE code. This shortcoming, however, is more than overcome by appendices with a useful variety of dBASE subroutines and programs and a collection of assemblylanguage subroutines that can be called from a dBASE command file. The emphasis here is on utilities that either speed program development or allow the user to fully exploit operating system features. The high price of Advanced Programmer's Guide reflects its high quality—this is the definitive guide to programming Ashton-Tate's two database management systems.

-MIKE NICITA & RON PETRUSHA

Mike Nicita and Ron Petrusha are coauthors of *The Reader's Guide to Microcomputer Books*, 2nd ed. (Golden-Lee, 1984).

ASK POPULAR

Readers ask about monitors, peripherals, computer compatibility, and software

WHY IS A COLOR MONITOR SUPERIOR to a color television?

-RICK HICKMAN II MELVINDALE, MI

MONITORS ARE DESIGNED WITH more bandwidth, or the amount of frequency space available to carry the color signal. Simply put, increased bandwidth accommodates more pixels and sharpens the image. On color televisions, the bandwidth is limited to 3.58 megahertz; this is necessary to avoid interference between adjacent television channels. This bandwidth will produce readable 40-column text but is not sufficient for an 80-column line and true high resolution.

A monitor requires no channel spacing, and the computer video signal feeds directly into the amplifiers that drive the picture tube. Bandwidths range from 4 or 5 MHz in low-cost color monitors up to 25 MHz in the more expensive RGB (red-green-blue) models. Therefore, monitor displays—both text and graphics—are sharper.

However, some manufacturers have added a computer video input to their television sets. It bypasses the bandwidth-limiting circuits and allows TV display of 80-character text and high-resolution graphics. Panasonic, Sanyo, and Sears make such sets.

Remember that a higher-resolution monitor won't necessarily increase the graphic resolution of a given program. That is determined by the software and the memory the computer allocates for graphic displays. Before buying a color monitor, try to get a demonstration with the type of software that you generally use. Increased resolution is quite significant for some applications, not

so important for others—and a little bandwidth can make a lot of difference in price. A firsthand look will help you select the best monitor for your needs.

WHY CAN'T AN APPLE IIe WORDprocessing program run on an IBMcompatible personal computer? —LIONEL GARCIA, D.V.M. SEABROOK, TX

IBM PC COMPATIBLES AND THE APPLE IIe have different microprocessors with different instruction sets. A program written for one computer won't recognize the strange instructions from the other. You might transfer the program from the Apple to the PC compatible by connecting the serial ports and using a communications program to upload or download. But having the Apple program on the PC disk format still won't make it run.

Quadram Corp. (4355 International Blvd., Norcross, GA 30093; (404) 923-6666) sells Quadlink, a peripheral card that allows some Apple software to run on the IBM PC and some compatibles. The card lists for \$495 and contains the 6502 microprocessor used in the Apple. In effect, it transforms the PC into an Apple.

However, because of significant differences in the disk drives, some copy-protected Apple software will not work. Also, Apple software that requires specific peripheral cards will not run properly. Check with Quadram to be sure that your software will function with its card in your PC compatible.

Of course, the easiest and most economical solution would be to buy a separate word processor for the IBM compatible.

I NEED TO CONNECT THREE IBM PC portable computers to three printers, two with parallel ports and one with a serial port. Ideally, I would like to connect any PC to any printer without having to plug and unplug cables. Is there a suitable switching device on the market? Also, how can I feed the PC parallel output to a serial port?

-DAVID F. AUSTIN RALEIGH, NC

SWITCHING DEVICES NORMALLY switch two computers to one printers, one computer to two printers, or one computer to a variety of serial or parallel peripherals. Because you have a printer for each computer, you should reassess the need for any switching. However, let's consider your request.

The IBM PC and PC portable have a DB-25 connector for the parallel output port. This connector is normally used with RS-232C serial interface ports, but its pins are wired differently on the PC. Parallel printers normally have a 37-pin Centronics-type parallel input connector. A switch with this combination of connections is not readily available.

Also, devices to switch between three input and three output devices are hard to find. When one of them is wired for serial rather than parallel, the search becomes more difficult. A commercially available switch, "X-Switch," allows interchange of two pairs of devices. One model, sold by Black Box Corp. (POB 12800, Pittsburgh, PA 15241; (412) 746-5500) conforms to the IBM PC DB-25 parallel printer interface. The catalog number is J-SW017 and it sells for \$155. A parallel printer adapter cable (catalog number J-EY600, \$27.14) will connect the

ASK POPULAR QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DB-25 output of the switch to the Centronics connector on your paral-

lel printers.

If the serial printer is dedicated to the remaining PC portable, all you need is a means to convert the computer's parallel output to serial. Several devices will plug into a parallel port and convert it to serial. One is sold by Tigertronics (2734-C Johnson Dr., POB 3717, Ventura, CA 93006; (805) 658-7466). Model 775 converts parallel to serial and costs \$89.95. An extra \$10 connector option lets you specify the exact parallel connector required by the IBM PC portable. However, its input is a Centronics-type connector, and an adapter cable similar to the Black Box J-EY600 is needed. Check with Black Box Corp. for proper connections.

ARE THERE ANY APPLE HE PACKages for putting sounds and music into your own programs?

-ADAM STEIN EDISON, NJ

YES. MUSIC GENERATION METHODS for the Apple fit into two categories: those using only internal software and the Apple speaker, and those using an accessory card with external speakers. Let's see how these two

groups differ.

A program that toggles the Apple's speaker on and off a specific number of times per second will generate music if the toggle frequency corresponds to the frequency of the desired note. BASIC instructions are too slow for an acceptable frequency range, so machine language is required. A music subroutine can be called from a BASIC program.

A good discussion of the programming techniques for generating music is in *Apple II Assembly Language Exercises* by Leo J. Scanlon (John Wiley & Sons, 1982, \$12.95). A commercial program, Music Construction Set (\$40) from Electronic Arts (2755 Campus Dr., San Mateo, CA 94403; (415) 571-7171) will teach you the basics of musical notation and composing pieces for graphic and sound presentations.

Unfortunately, software alone is

limited by the Apple's sound generating capabilities. The small speaker has a narrow range, and software can usually produce only two simultaneous notes. Adding a music card greatly enhances sound reproduction and range with multiple voices and stereo.

These hardware cards contain chips that generate sound effects and music, with enough power to drive a stereo amplifier. Because these devices need little processor time once they are triggered, the Apple is free to execute the rest of the program. Thus, animation and other graphics can be synchronized with the music. Suitable music cards include the Echo Plus (\$149.95) from Street Electronics (1140 Mark Ave., Carpinteria, CA 93013; (805) 684-4593); the Mockingboard (\$99) from Sweet Microsystems (50 Freeway Dr., Cranston, RI 02920; (401) 461-0530); the Music Card MC1 (\$169) from Alf Products (1315F Nelson St., Denver, CO 80215; (303) 234-0871), and the Soundmaster II (\$49.95) from Kearsarge Industries (12310 Pinecrest Rd., Reston, VA 22091; (703) 620-5760).

I AM STARTING A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS project and would like some information on inventory software packages.

— SUE ANN GARRY KALAMAZOO, MI

AN INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM is a virtual necessity for modern business and is a significant part of automated accounting. While such systems can be configured from a general database management system, they are often enhanced with general ledger, order entry, and accounts receivable capability, the ability to track inventory quantity and value, and status reporting.

Some representative software packages include Versa Inventory (\$99.95) from Computronics (50 North Pascack Rd., Spring Valley, NY 10977; (800) 431-2818); Inventory (\$495, Apple; \$595, IBM PC) from State of the Art (3191-C Airport Loop, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; (714) 850-0111), and The Store Manager (\$295, Apple; \$595, IBM PC) from

High Technology Software Products (8200 North Classen Blvd., POB 60406, Oklahoma City, OK 73114; (405) 848-0480).

I HAVE A FRANKLIN 1000 WITH 64K bytes of RAM. Is hardware available to expand the memory to 128K bytes and to add a clock for logging programs? —R. L. REDPATH READING, PA

YES. MANY OF THE APPLE II SERIES memory expansion and clock cards will function perfectly with your Franklin 1000, although cards designed for the Apple IIe auxiliary slot aren't compatible. Memory expansion cards include the Titan 32K, 64K, and 128K RAM cards from Titan Technologies (310 West Ann St., Ann Arbor, MI 48104; (313) 662-8542); Macromem-3 from Macrotech Computer Products (1374 Marine Dr., North Vancouver, Canada V7P 1T4; (604) 984-9305); and 16K and 128K RAM cards from Prometheus Products (4545 Cushing Pkwy., Fremont, CA 94538; (415) 490-2370).

Adding RAM cards to your Franklin (or Apple) will not automatically increase usable memory. The 6502 microprocessor in both computers can address only 64K bytes at one time. Your software must select the desired bank of additional memory. This technique, called "bank switching," is included in the software supplied with the memory cards.

Clock cards contain a real-time clock/calendar chip with a battery backup. They keep track of the time, the days of the week, and even account for leap year. They're also useful for accessing databases automatically, timing experiments, and control applications. Two such cards are Thunderclock from Thunderware (21 Orinda Way, Orinda, CA 94563; (415) 254-6581) and Timemaster II H. O. from Applied Engineering (POB 798, Carrollton, TX 75006; (214) 492-2027).

Ask Popular is a monthly column conducted by contributing editors Harv Weiner and Steve Ciarcia to answer general questions about small computers. Send your questions to: Ask Popular, POB 397, Hancock, NH 03449.

I*U*CO is the best thing to happen to personal computing since the personal computer.

I*U*CO is an idea whose time has come.

I*U*CO is the International Union of Computer Owners, an organization designed to protect the interests of computer owners and users against those who would take their money...and then deliver less than they promised.

Here's an overview of some of the vital services I*U*CO provides:

- 1. Access to the lowest priced, reputable vendor for nearly every computer related need; and,
- Protection from the rip-off artists, vaporware specialists, false advertisers and other creepy, crawly creatures who have been attracted to the computer industry by the scent of your money; and,
- 3. Constantly updated information on software and hard-

ware releases, bug reports, fixes and other data individually tailored to your needs through I*U*CO's exclusive Computer Registry; and,

4. Finally, a chance to get even with those characters out there who promise a lot, take your money and then deliver less than they promised.

I*U*CO: a lynch mob with a purpose.

Every computer owner has been ripped off at least

Or maybe a dozen times might be a more appropriate number

In any event, we've all been victimized by the computer

industry:
And it wasn't accidental: today's computer industry is filled with hypesters, rip-off artists, vaporware specialists and others whose sole function in life is to part you from the second of the second o

and others whose sole function in life is to part you from your money...while delivering less than you bargained for. The rip-off might have been a computer that wasn't quite as "compatible" as claimed. Or a computer that didn't quite get delivered at the same time as the "hundreds" of new programs that would support it.

Or it might have been a software package that didn't quite live up to its advertising hype. Possibly, you've been had by a software manufacturer who continuously upgrades their software. charging you a pretty neany for upgrades their software...charging you a pretty penny for an updated version that simply gets rid of the bugs that shouldn't have been there in the first place.

In a few cases, it might even have been a vendor who took your money...and never quite got around to delivering what you paid for.

In any event, owning a computer has been an open invitation to getting ripped-off in one way or another.

I*U*CO means protection.

I*U*CO subscribes to some very ancient wisdom: in

numbers, there is strength.

Labor unions learned it a long time ago.

An individual worker had no bargaining power. All the workers in a factory, however, have a lot of muscle.

Automobile owners learned it early on. The American Automobile Association was originally organized to bring motorists together in order to lobby for new roads and highware. highways

Even the computer industry has learned it: computer manufacturers, software publishers and others in the industry have now banded together in order to get legislative approval for their meaningless "disclaimers" and to restrict your right to copy the software you've purchased. I'U'CO is designed to be what every collective organization is: a means to notate the special interests of its

zation is: a means to protect the special interests of its

And, in this case, the members are the victims...the people who own and use personal computers.

The people who, until now, have been powerless.

First of all, I*U*CO means low prices.

The first benefit an I*U*CO member gets is the opportunity to save money. Lots of it.

I*U*CO maintains a database of every mail-order advertisement that appears in the major computer magazines. When you want the lowest price on something, just (electronically) mail your shopping list to I*U*CO.

Within a day, you'll get the three lowest and most recently quoted prices...and, quite possibly, some still lower prices that haven't been published at all.

I*U*CO protects you.

Of course, buying mail order can get you more than low

prices.

It can also get you a lot of problems in delivery.

So, along with the low price quotation, you also get
I*U*CO member evaluations and reports about the vendor...and, to make sure that you'll be happy with the
product, a bibliography of reviews, articles and letters to

the editor about the product or service you want to buy! In short, as an I*U*CO member, you not only find the lowest price...but you might also find out that you don't really want to spend the money in the first place!

These are the first steps in I*U*CO's program:

Getting you the lowest possible prices.
Giving you an assessment of the potential vendor.
Providing information on the actual use value of the product. (An awful lot of products sound better in their advertising than they are in reality. That's why so few companies offer a money-back

Continuing protection from I*U*CO: the Computer Registry.

As an I*U*CO member, you can become part of our exclusive Computer Registry.

You simply register the appropriate information about all e hardware, software and peripherals you own with

Then, as updates are announced, problems are discovered, fixes released and so on, you automatically get this

No more finding out a year after the fact that the current version of your program is 3.14...not the Version 1.7 program you've been using. Likewise, you might find out

that the mysterious system error messages you've been getting aren't just your problem, but rather wide spread. (As a personal note, this I*U*CO service is invaluable. In the early days of personal computers, hardware, software and peripheral manufacturers used to be pretty

good about sharing information.
Today, they're not.
In the last few weeks, I personally have learned: a) my MacIntosh 512K Upgrade is defective and won't work with MacPaint under certain circumstances; b) the ROMS in my Anadex printer have been upgraded; c) the ROMS in my IOMEGA Bernoulli box have been upgraded; d) MicroPro eliminated the copy protection on my version of Wordstar 2000 Plus; e) MicroPro had a bug in InfoStar for more than

18 months...and didn't tell anyone.

I*U*CO membership would have avoided these un-

pleasant surprises.)
With I*U*CO, you get the information you need on an individualized basis...and you get it fast.
You don't have to tear your hair out wondering about a problem. You might even find out about the problem before you encounter it!

I*U*CO: the iron fist.

The best part of I*U*CO has been saved for last. Yes, I*U*CO will get you lower prices and will give you solid information about the integrity and usefulness of

products and vendors.

But, more importantly, your membership in I*U*CO gives you the power of belonging to a community...a community of computer owners and users who need to protect their rights.

For instance, a group of software publishers recently managed to get the Louisiana legislature to pass a law "legalizing" the non-warranties they provide with their software. (You know, "this software is sold without any representations that it will work".)

I*U*CO will fight that kind of nonsense by lobbying against it.

Likewise, when a company...even a major company...announces vaporware, I*U*CO will use the same tools to fight back...to prevent publishers and dealers from getting us all aglow about a new machine or a new piece of software that won't be delivered for months. (For

instance, how many people would have bought the MacIntosh a year ago had they known that the "hundreds" of programs to be "shortly available" simply didn't exist?) Finally, when the situation demands it, I*U*CO will be ready to sue. For example, what do you do in a situation where you run out and buy Wordstar 2000 Plus...only to find out later that its files are not compatible with the find out later that its files are not compatible with the original Wordstar? (If you read the advertising, it doesn't say a word about it. You find out after you've laid your dollars on the table!)

There's a lot more to the I*U*CO story.

The whole story of I*U*CO and its benefits takes eight pages to tell. Ads...especially those that tell the truth...are expensive, so we can't take eight pages in this

magazine to tell the whole story.

But, if you send us a buck, we'll send you the entire

"U"CO information and enrollment package.

You can make up your own mind whether it's a dollar well spent or not.

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Mail your failed 8'', 5''', or 3'''' disk in its original envelope, along with your name and address, and the brand and model of your computer system, to: Verbatim Offer, P. O. Box 7306, Clinton, IA 52736. Limit one refund per name and address. Offer limited to the first 100,000 3M, Maxell, or Dysan failed disks received. Offer expires October 1, 1985. Void where prohibited by law Offer rights are not assignable or transferable.

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NEW PRODUCTS

A fast, low-cost printer, plus other noteworthy new hardware and software

Hardware

PRINTERS



Versatile dot matrix: Using PICs (printer interface cartridges), the Epson Homewriter 10 links with most popular home computers, including Apple, IBM, Commodore and Atari. The matrix printer produces "near-letter-quality" print at 16 cps (characters per second) and draft quality at 100 cps. A variety of 10-dot matrix type styles is available, and such features as condensed, emphasized, and doublestrike can be produced by software as well as buttons on the control panel. Included are a 1K-byte buffer and bidirectional printing. Paper is friction fed; optional tractor and cutsheet feeders are available. Printer. \$269; PIC with cable, \$60. Epson America, 2780 Lomita Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505. [INQUIRY 200]

Economical letter quality: The Spinwriter Elf, designed for home and small business, operates quietly at 190 words a minute. Standard features are variable pitch, proportional spacing, bold and shadow print, auto load, a cut-sheet guide, and 132-column capability for spread-

sheets. Optional features include a tractor feed for continuous forms and an accessory kit for full Apple Macintosh compatibility. Spinwriter Elf 370 for the IBM PCjr, \$545. Model 360 with selectable interface for the Apple II family, IBM, DEC, Compaq, and Hewlett-Packard, \$595. NEC Information Systems, 1414 Massachusetts Ave., Boxborough, MA 01719. [INQUIRY 201]

EXPANSION BOARDS

Expanding the Mac: With Mac-Enhancer, users can connect their Macs to a wide range of IBMcompatible peripherals, including letter-quality printers and modems. Without affecting the two existing ports on the Apple Macintosh, Mac-Enhancer adds one parallel and two serial ports, all IBM compatible. In addition, it contains terminalemulation software for communication with databases, mainframes, and other micros. Installation is simple and the hardware is accessed through the regular menu. All Macintosh features, such as icons, pulldown menus, and the mouse, are retained. For the Apple Macintosh with 128K bytes or 512K bytes, \$249. Microsoft, POB 97200, Bellevue, WA 98009. [INQUIRY 202]

Hi-res graphics: The Color 400 graphics board is compatible with all standard IBM graphics software and offers 640 by 400 resolution. In addition to high resolution, it also supports software written for 200-line graphics cards, doubling each scan line for a 400-line display. Scan rate is user-programmable from 25.5 to 31 KHz, assuring compatibility with newer high-resolution monitors. Two character sets in ROM are gener-

ated with 8 by 8 and 8 by 16 matrices. The Color 400 supports such packages as Lotus 1-2-3, Visicalc, and Supercalc. For the IBM PC, \$795. With PC Paintbrush and Mouse Systems mouse, \$895. Sigma Designs, 2023 O'Toole Ave., San Jose, CA 95131. [INQUIRY 203]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

More modems: Three new 2400baud modems from Microcom automatically retransmit lost or incorrect data, offering error-free communication over any telephone line. The Era 2 PC/2400 internal card for the IBM PC features menu-driven communications software with one-keystroke commands and unattended operation. The PC/2400 Stand-alone contains the same features in an external box with LED status indicators, the Era 2 software package, and an RS-232 cable. Mac-Modem 2400, another stand-alone unit, brings the same functions to the Macintosh. Era 2 PC/2400, \$799. PC 2400 Stand-alone and Mac-Modem 2400, \$899. Microcom. 1400A Providence Highway, Norwood, MA 02062. [INQUIRY 204]

Voice plus data: Ultralink integrates two important office tools: the computer and the telephone. The plug-in board replaces external modems and combines conversation with simultaneous data checking and review on a single telephone line. Screen views can be sent with a keystroke. The board has its own power supply and RAM and maintains a directory of 200 numbers. For the IBM PC, \$895. Modern Technologies International, Suite 302, 656 Bair Island Rd., Redwood City, CA 94063. [INQUIRY 205]

NEW PRODUCTS IUNE 1985

MASS STORAGE

High-capacity Macstorage: The Bernoulli Box, now available for the Apple Macintosh, combines the access speed and high capacity of rigid files with the flexibility of floppies. Half-inch-thick cartridges, about 5 by 7 inches, hold 5 megabytes of formatted data and interchange from drive to drive. Average access speed is 50 milliseconds, rivaling Winchester drives, and a unique "soft interface" with circulating air eliminates dust contamination. Drive, \$1895; cartridges, \$59. Also available for IBM, Compaq, Columbia, Sperry, Corona, TI, and Zenith micros. Iomega, 4646 South 1500 West, Ogden, UT 84403. [INQUIRY 206]

Economical hard disk: The Slider, a 10-megabyte Winchester subsystem with storage equaling 54 single-sided floppies, is a likely candidate for most bytes per dollar. It supports the Apple family of operating systems, including Apple DOS, ProDOS, and CP/M. Average access time is 155 milliseconds. For Apple II Plus and IIe, \$695. First Class Peripherals, POB 6187, Bethlehem, PA 18001. [INQUIRY 207]

MISCELLANEOUS

Voice recognition: Lis'ner 1000 is a voice recognition and synthesizer board containing the General Instruments SP1000 LPC voice recognition chip. When it hears a word in its vocabulary, it sends a preprogrammed sequence of characters to the keyboard input handler as if it had been typed. For example, when you say "catalog," the disk directory appears on the screen, just as if you'd typed in the command. DOS words, keyboard commands, and numbers can be spoken instead of typed. The board analyzes voice input in real time, comparing what it "hears" with templates stored in memory. Its 64-word vocabulary, which can be changed, occupies 8K bytes. For the Apple II, \$189; Commodore 64, \$149. For the Apple II with optional computer speech output from precoded word dictionary,

\$259. Micromint, 25 Terrace Dr., Vernon, CT 06066. [INQUIRY 208]

Simple switching: Print Switch eliminates cable-swapping and bent pins. It links two printers to your micro; you can go from dot matrix to daisy wheel with the touch of a button. Switching is electronic rather than mechanical. Includes indicator LEDs for on-line printer, \$129. Computer Source, 11041 North Port Washington Rd., Mequon, WI 53092. [INQUIRY 209]

IIc on the go: A portable power briefcase with rechargeable battery offers up to 8 hours of continuous operation with the Apple IIc and flat-panel LCD screen. Designed to tuck under an airline seat, the soft case weighs 20 pounds with computer and battery inside and also holds disks and the Apple modem. Included are a detachable shoulder strap and removable plastic panels for a lap workstation. A low-battery beeper warns you to store material and recharge. After 8 hours of operation, charging time is 12 to 14 hours. For Apple IIc and flat-panel screen, \$269.95. Prairie Power Systems, 15500 Wayzata Blvd., Wayzata, MN 55391. [INQUIRY 210]

MONITORS

New Sony: The KV-1311CR doubles as a high-quality color receiver. The 13-inch color monitor comes with remote control to access 125 cable channels. Two audio/video inputs accommodate computers with composite video outputs, VCRs, videodisc players, and other components. A built-in RGB interface connects to the IBM PC and compatibles. A specially designed Trinitron tube supplies the resolution needed for computer graphics. Priced at \$595. Sony Consumer Products, Sony Dr., Park Ridge, NJ 07656. [INQUIRY 211]

High-resolution RGB: Two new monitors from Amdek offer vivid graphics. The Color 700 features 720 by 240 resolution and can be switched between the full 16 IBM or Apple colors. It displays up to 96 col-

umns and 25 lines of text; for easier reading, a switch changes text color from white to green. The Color 710 has 720 by 480 resolution and adds an etched CRT to reduce glare. A tilt/swivel base is available. For the IBM PC and Apple II family. Color 700, \$699; Color 710, \$799. Amdek, 2201 Lively Blvd., Elk Grove Village, IL 60007. [INQUIRY 212]

Software

GRAPHICS

Enhanced images: AT&T's state-ofthe-art graphics package for the PC 6300 is equipped with video display or image capture boards, which produce high-quality pictures approaching continuous tone from a television or video camera. In addition to the standard features, the Paint and Image software offers real-time processing, including color manipulation, adding and eliminating elements, cropping, and combining pictures, It also will merge with the new Business Graphics Presentation software that uses data from popular spreadsheets. \$395 each. AT&T Consumer Products, 5 Wood Hollow Rd., Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Software only: Without additional hardware, Monografx creates charts, graphs, and illustrations for presentations and reports. Users can make, move, mix, and clip images within or between files. Nineteen file patterns are available, and text can be mixed with graphics. The program operates with the IBM graphics printer; Epson FX and MX with Graftrax; C. Itoh Prowriter, and Okidata 84, 92, and 93 with Plug 'n Play chips. For the IBM PC and compatibles, \$49.95. Analytics International, 17 Oakland Ave., Arlington, MA 02174.

3-D graphics: With 3-D World 64, you can create complex three-dimensional graphics on-screen, then print them on the Commodore 1520. Objects defined with points and line segments can be rotated and scaled. The menu-driven program requires no additional hardware. For the Commodore 64, \$39.95.

Graph-Tech Software, 1315 Third Ave. No. 4C, New York, NY 10021.

Automatic organizational charts: DGI Organization, menu-driven for easy use, quickly creates and updates organization charts for up to 50 persons, including titles and footnotes. For Apple II Plus and IIe; IBM PC and PCjr, \$175. Decision Graphics, POB 2776, Littleton, CO 80161.

DATABASES/SPREADSHEETS

Personnel files: Human Resource Management delivers information on employee history, salary, benefits, performance, skills, and education, and also furnishes reports and expense summaries on insurance, profit-sharing and pension plans. It tracks information needed for government reports and generates them in the proper formats. For the IBM PC, \$695. Open Systems, 430 Oak Grove, Minneapolis, MN 55403.

Agricultural data: Crop and Livestock Accounting for farmers and ranchers includes financial reporting, check writing, and inventory management. It generates reports for specific portions of the total operation, such as cattle or wheat, and will handle partnerships and multiple farms and ranches. Included is a Schedule F worksheet for preparing income tax. For the IBM PC and Tandy 2000, \$995. Great Plains Software, 1701 SW 38th St., Fargo, ND 58103.

Accounting: The Business Accountant, for small- to medium-sized businesses, includes a general ledger, accounts payable and receivable, inventory control, and payroll. Elements can be used individually, depending on need, or integrated with a system manager for a complete business package. Features include a security system, mailing and label lists, and ability to print any screen. The total system generates more than 100 different reports. For the Apple IIc and IIe. System Manager, \$95; general ledger, accounts payable, accounts

receivable, and inventory control, \$295 each. Payroll systems, \$345. Manzanita Software Systems, Suite 200-A, One Sierra Gate Plaza, Roseville, CA 95678.

WORD PROCESSING/ **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Seeking synonyms: Finding the right word is easy with Synonym Finder, a thesaurus for Wordstar and Multimate. More than 9000 key words call up an average of 10 synonyms, with some yielding more than 50. You simply position the cursor and enter a two-stroke command, and the synonyms appear in a window. The selected word deletes and replaces the old. For MS-DOS. PC-DOS, and CP/M-80 versions of Wordstar 3.0 through 3.3 and MS-DOS and PC-DOS versions of Multimate, \$124.95. Versions for other popular word-processing programs are expected in the near future. Writing Consultants, 11 Creek Bend Dr., Fairport, NY 14450.

MacSpelling: Hayden: Speller checks documents with a dictionary containing 97 percent of the most frequently used English words. You also can add special lexicons based on individual needs. The Speller checks words one at a time or scans the full manuscript, and accommodates such Macintosh features as pull-down menus and overlapping windows. A "lookup" command lists words with similar spelling when the writer is not sure how to correct a word. The program is compatible with MacWrite and Microsoft Word: \$79.95. Hayden Software, 600 Suffolk St., Lowell, MA 01854.

PROGRAMMING/UTILITIES

Cross-brand compatibility: Media Master, a disk-to-disk format conversion, makes the IBM PC compatible with files from more than 70 microcomputers. Users have access to a multitude of data from "foreign" CP/M and MS-DOS computers, with read, write, and formatting capabilities. For the IBM PC and XT. \$39.95. Also available for the DEC

Rainbow 100, Kaypro II/2, and Osborne 1, Executive, and Vixen. MDG & Associates, 4573 Heatherglen Ct., Moorpark, CA 93021.

COBOL for micros: Microsoft COBOL, version 2.0, brings mainframe capabilities to microcomputers. Less expensive micros can be used to develop COBOL mainframe applications; by the same token, mainframe programs can be moved to micros, resulting in consistency, flexibility, and cost savings. Special features include four types of files, advanced screen interaction, file-sharing capability, built-in sort/merge, and interactive symbolic debugging. Minimum requirements are 192K bytes of RAM, two disk drives, and MS-DOS version 2.0; \$700. Microsoft, POB 97200, Bellevue, WA 98009.

EDUCATIONAL/PERSONAL

Solar design: Energy-efficient structures are the goal of Passive Solar Design, an interactive software package for architects, engineers, contractors, and educators. It quickly makes complicated solar design calculations for new and existing buildings, incorporating methodology from the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories. Includes solar-radiation data for 219 U.S. and Canadian cities. For the IBM PC and TRS-80, \$395. John Wiley & Sons, 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158.

Home alarm: Apple Alarm converts your computer into a sentry to protect your home from intrusion, fire, smoke, and moisture. No special equipment is required; the package comes with a manual of suggested applications and information on inexpensive switches and sensors. For the Apple II and IIe, \$20. Andent, Inc., 1000 North Ave., Waukegan, IL 60085.

New Products provides up-to-date information on recent releases of microcomputer hardware, software, and accessories. Descriptions are based on information supplied by the manufacturers and should not be considered endorsements. If you need additional information, please check your local dealers or write directly to the manufacturers.



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SPECIAL REPORT PORTABLE DISPLAYS

Continued from page 75—

this development is generally thought to be a few years

A new product just announced by Telefunken of West Germany illustrates the possibilities of LED technology. Telefunken uses a high-density matrix of LEDs to activate a light-sensitive drum in a system not unlike that of a copier. The LEDs drive a sophisticated new printer system designed to compete with laser printers. Having achieved a density of 300 pixels to the inch—more than 35 times higher resolution than is possible with conventional LEDs—the new LED array is a solid indicator of the potential this technology holds for future display applications.

LCDs

Liquid crystal displays are the best-known portable-computer display technology, used in such computers as the Radio Shack Models 100 and 200, the flat-screen Apple IIc, the Data General One, and the new MS-DOS-compatible computer from Quadram.

LCDs operate like a set of tiny venetian blinds. The crystals lie over an underlying surface and, when activated by a small voltage, rotate to reveal the surface underneath. In conventional LCD panels, the crystals' surface is somewhat reflective; when the crystals rotate, they reveal an underlying dark, light-absorbing material.

A new LCD technology, called guest-host display (GHD), uses a special "dichroic" dye to color the liquid crystals. The dye molecules are long and thin and lie parallel with, or atop, those of the liquid crystals. When the crystals are parallel to the viewing surface, the color appears, but when the crystals are rotated, the color disappears.

Two types of GHD LCDs are currently available. The first, called the Heilmeter type, uses a polarizer and is bright in the transmissive mode, while the other type, the White and Taylor system, doesn't use a polarizer and is bright in the reflective mode. Using these technologies, relatively high-contrast multicolor LCD displays are possible.

Citizen, Sharp, Toshiba, Seiko, Epson, and Hosiden Electronics (all of Japan) have released variations on these systems for three-dye full-color LCDs, with the largest being a 7-inch diagonal display from Hosiden that has a resolution of 325 by 325 pixels. Epson has shown a 4½-inch display with 480 by 480 resolution, in addition to releasing a new 2-inch LCD color TV, the Epson Elf, to the American market.

Such small high-resolution LCD displays owe their existence to a new technology whereby semiconductors, including transistors and diodes, are mounted directly on the glass substrate that underlies the LCD display. Integrating the electronics into the display this way makes possible much more densely packed dots and greater numbers of dots per display, with fewer connecting wires and peripheral control circuitry. For example, Seiko's new color LCD TV has a 52,800-dot color screen,

with each dot powered by its own substrate-mounted transistor.

This technique is called "thin-film" application of "active" elements (transistors and diodes) and, according to Susumu Aizawa, senior managing director of Epson Corporation, it could lead to flat-panel portable displays with a resolution of 1000 by 1000 pixels (a million pixels!) by the end of the decade or before. This resolution is about four times that of today's full-sized, desktop CRTs.

For the moment, though, such high-resolution displays will probably be limited to very small screen applications, such as Seiko's new LCD color TV. The reason is that thin-film manufacturing technology is the same as that used to produce the current generation of VLSI (very-large-scale integration) IC chips; they're manufactured on individual wafers, and difficult manufacturing obstacles currently limit the maximum wafer diameter to about 6 inches.

Even though extremely-high-resolution megadot LCD displays may still be a few years off, guest-host technology may provide a near-term solution to the contrast problems that have plagued display-screen manufac-

Some manufacturers are also experimenting with active light transmissive systems, where low-reflectivity LCD crystals are rotated to allow a source of backlighting to pass through the display to the viewer, producing an active, rather than passive, display. While the backlighting would increase the power consumption of the display, it would also increase visibility in certain situations.

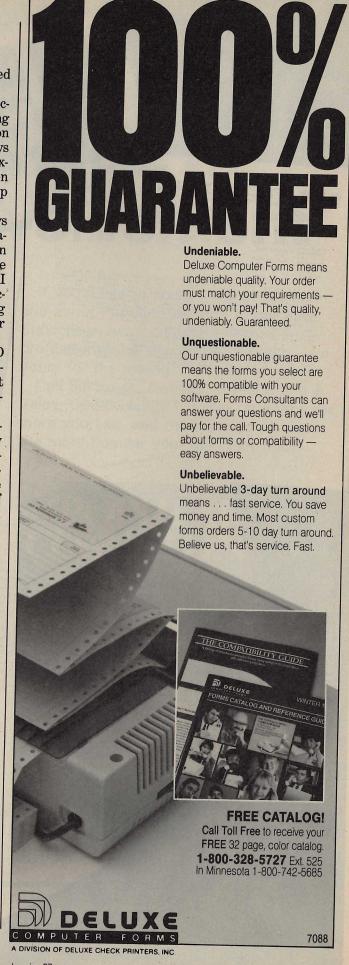
What's Ahead

LCD displays use the smallest amount of power of all technologies currently commercially available; they also suffer from problems of poor contrast and a limited range of temperatures and lighting conditions over which they can work.

CRTs use more power but produce a more highly visible display and are easily capable of high resolution. They also are going through an interesting series of sophisticated transformations via the new flat CRT technology that reduces installation depth to about an eighth, which may make them a solid contender in portable displays.

GPDs appear to have a solid future in the desktop market, although Grid's experience indicates that the new ELDs are creeping up fast and will probably have an edge with the portables. And the dark horse, at the moment, is LEDs. While some in the industry are predicting "LED chips" and large-scale LED displays in the next year or two, many are still skeptical.

Whichever of these new technologies emerges as the winner in the portable market-and it may be a mixture or hybrid of several—the result is easily predictable right now: in the near future, portable computers will have more visible, more legible, higher-resolution, and less expensive displays.



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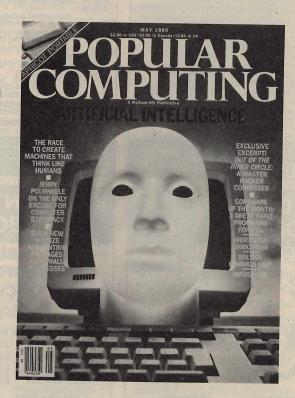
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AT RISK: ON-LINE FREEDOM

Continued from page 77—

tions Commission on telecommunications policy, urging guarantees of privacy in electronic communications and arguing against restrictive regulations like licensing (as with amateur radio) or surcharges. Phillips thinks Congress should act to close the loophole and specify that data communications should enjoy the same privacy as voice does, because it's simply a different form of communication. But, he notes, Congress generally waits to act until enough constituents speak up about a problem. And so far, he says, not enough people have thought privacy in telecommunications important enough to raise a fuss-until very recently.

Raising a Fuss

The private nature of electronic mail was called into question on Compuserve last October when Jules Millman, a representative of a competing telecommunications network, sent out some 5000 messages advertising his new company via Compuserve's electronic-mail system. Millman ended some of the messages with the phrase "Thank you for using Compuserve," and Compuserve executives somehow learned of it. Within a week, David C. Swaddling, a Compuserve vice president, wrote Millman a letter demanding that he cease and desist using the company's name in his offer. Swaddling also stated that Compuserve had "removed, therefore, such offending messages as we have identified them."

Compuserve officials now say that no E-Mail was actually deleted and that their policy is to remove only offensive material from public-message areas: bulletin boards and special-interest groups with unrestricted access. But after receiving Compuserve's letter, Millman assumed that Compuserve had indeed deleted messages that he sent over the private electronic-mail system. The incident became a cause célèbre on the electronic networks, where sentiment naturally ran strongly in favor of maintaining the privacy of electronic mail.

Jonathan Wallace, a Manhattan attorney whose practice involves data processing and software licensing, is an active subscriber to Compuserve. "Electronic mail of all sorts—MCI Mail, Compuserve, private bulletin boards—has replaced the U.S. mail to an astonishing amount in my own and others' daily business. If that's the case and if in five to ten years we're all going to send more electronic messages than U.S. mail, obviously the same guarantees of privacy are going to have to apply." Wallace says, "The U.S. Postal Ser-

Wallace says, "The U.S. Postal Service's failed attempt at electronic mail [called E-COM] would probably have been subject to the same rules of privacy that surface mail is subject to." That's because the Postal Service is a common carrier, providing a basic, interstate service deemed necessary to the public and regulated by various governmental agencies.

In the communications field, common carriers are required to apply for a license from the FCC and are subject to certain regulations. They must provide service to any individual or company that requests it, adhere to rates approved by the FCC, respect the privacy of the messages they transmit, and abide by other regulations.

The communications lines that Compuserve, The Source, and MCI use to transmit messages are governed by FCC regulations. The services these private companies provide, however, are considered enhanced but not basic services. These are not governed by the FCC and are not subject to its regulations concerning privacy and other issues.

Under current legislation, Wallace maintains, Compuserve is legally entitled to delete private mail or do anything it wants without facing criminal charges. At most, the company would be guilty of breaching its subscriber agreement, which could warrant a civil action for breach of contract. Since the time of the Millman controversy, however, Compuserve has stated that it will respect the privacy of electronic mail, even though it is not bound to do so by FCC regulations.

Establishing Policies

Wallace is also a charter member of Computer Hobbyists Against Raiders and Thieves (CHART), a group that meets on Compuserve to discuss how to maintain freedom of electronic communication in an environment where unscrupulous people may take advantage of the freedom.

"I would like to see as little legislation as possible," Wallace says, "but that depends on people regulating themselves. Legislation will be pushed and passed to address these issues if the various electronic-mail companies don't address it themselves first. If they each proclaim it their policy, as Compuserve has, never to invade the privacy of electronic mail, then government will not see a need to act so quickly. I think the networks will see that maintaining private areas inviolate is in their best interests."

The Source also respects the privacy of electronic mail and makes its policy clear in the subscriber agreement. However, the agreement further states that Source Telecomputing Corporation (STC) "may review any material stored in files or programs to which all subscribers have access... and will remove any material which STC in its sole discretion believes to be unlawful or otherwise objectionable... without notice...".

Accordingly, when a Participate (STC's teleconferencing system) user's story about a vacation got a little steamy, STC deleted it. Although Participate (PARTI) is a public conference, rather than a private message area, the censorship nevertheless angered many users. "I don't want anyone deciding for me what's offensive and what isn't," wrote one PARTI subscriber. Responding to subscribers' objections, STC has since said publicly that it will not delete material in PARTI conferences.

Another Source subscriber, David Hughes—Sourcevoid Dave, as he's known to his friends on the networks—is an eloquent voice for free speech in telecommunications. Hughes is the system operator, or sysop, of an immensely popular

AT RISK: ON-LINE FREEDOM

bulletin board, The Old Colorado City Electronic Cottage in Colorado Springs, which has logged tens of thousands of messages over the last

three years.

"With the uneasiness and ambivalence Americans have about computers in general and 'intrusion' by computers in particular," Hughes warns, "I think you have all the ingredients for a real battle of 'electronic freedom of speech' versus 'control of telecommunications.'"

Hughes has fought in some of the skirmishes himself. When Colorado Springs' City Council was planning to tighten the city's work-at-home ordinance, he argued that people employed in high-tech occupations would suffer. He put the text of the proposed ordinance on his BBS, which turned into a public forum to reshape the ordinance. At the next meeting of the City Council, 175 people showed up; eventually, a version emerged that was acceptable to the telecomputing public. And last year, during the breakup of AT&T, when Mountain Bell in Oklahoma proposed a \$40 monthly surcharge for modem users, Hughes appeared before the Public Utility Commission and made the case for individual telecommunicators. The surcharge was defeated.

Hughes sees telecommunications as an integral part of the political process. And he acknowledges that "electronic democracy is bound to be boisterous and untidy and attract common crooks in its exciting infancy." But Hughes feels strongly that invasion of private mail and censorship of material violates the right to free speech guaranteed by the First Amendment. Like other proponents of telecommunications, he is determined to fight any further threats to free speech on telecommunications networks.

The Question of Liability

Last May, another skirmish began in Los Angeles when police confiscated a sysop's equipment with the help of representatives of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. PacTel's investigators had logged on to Mog-Ur-a free bulletin board that video

engineer Tom Tcimpidis operated from his home in Granada Hills-and had found an illegal PacTel creditcard number and a Sprint access code posted in a conference named Underground.

Los Angeles City Attorney Ira Reiner eventually pressed charges for credit-card fraud, a misdemeanor under California law punishable by up to a year in prison and a \$10,000

Tcimpidis's attorney, Chuck Lindner, first heard about the case on Compuserve. When Tcimpidis contacted him, Lindner agreed to take the case without fee. Lindner thinks that PacTel influenced the City Attorney's office to prosecute Tcimpidis, who disclaims any knowledge of the offending messages.

"There were 800 to 1000 active messages on the board," says Lindner. "PacTel found two access codes and they're calling it a pirate board! I think PacTel wants to strike fear in the heart of every modem user in the country. They want control of modem communications so they can make a profit from it They're angling for things like surcharges for modem use" The power to impose surcharges, Lindner maintains, means the power to limit access to this mode of communications, which means the power to suppress speech.

The central issue raised in the Teimpidis case is whether a sysop is liable for messages posted on a bulletin board system with or without the sysop's knowledge. In other words, if a sysop's board contains information helpful to a criminal, should the sysop be treated as an accessory before, during, and after the fact? Many lawyers who hold that the sysop is not liable suggest the analogy of the local supermarket bulletin board: if someone posts the combination to the bank's safe on the bulletin board, no reasonable policeman would hold the supermarket responsible.

A secondary issue is whether a sysop should be required to police the system and delete offensive messages. In the Tcimpidis case, the board is stored on a 19-megabyte hard disk with several thousand

messages-a size that would require a substantial amount of time to monitor.

Lindner had planned to challenge the constitutionality of the statute under which Tcimpidis was charged. "The statute makes a culprit of anyone who 'has reason to believe' credit-card numbers will be used in the commission of a crime," he says. "It's too broad. There's not another piece of legislation I know of that has such vague language in it. We had lawyers arguing all over Compuserve trying to figure out what the statute meant, and none of them could agree."

Questions Still Pending

In February, the Los Angeles City Attorney's office decided it had insufficient evidence to continue the prosecution and dismissed the case "in the interests of justice." Under California law, such a dismissal is "with prejudice" and the case cannot be refiled subsequently.

Chuck Lindner was very pleased with the dismissal. "I consider this to be a major victory for the rights of free speech It shows that Pacific Telephone never did have a case, which is what I've been saying all along." Lindner also thinks that the dismissal is very meaningful because "it serves as a precedent, so if a stray credit card number ends up on a sysop's bulletin board, Pacific Telephone is back in the same place they were before: they have to prove a pattern, rather than a single instance."

While the outcome of this case is encouraging, it has still not resolved the central issue of who is liable for illegal material on BBSes. Another issue that remains untested is the right of authorities to seize equipment when illegal activity is suspected, which, some critics maintain, violates the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech. These questions will remain unanswered until other cases are brought to trial or unless Tcimpidis pursues a countercomplaint that the seizure of his equipment was unconstitutional.

Despite the fact that the case was dismissed, many bulletin board op-

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erators think that it has drastically changed the climate surrounding the operation of bulletin boards. Chicago attorney Paul Bernstein runs a BBS for lawyers, LAWMUG, and is now very careful about what stays on his board. During the period when the Tcimpidis case was pending, he found that many sysops were shutting down their boards or requiring registration. On his own BBS, Bernstein admitted that he was becoming a censor himself.

Morgan Chu, a Los Angeles attorney who specializes in computer law, brings up a second consideration. He thinks that if sysops were obligated to make sure that nothing illegal is ever posted on a bulletin board, the task would be so burdensome that far fewer BBSes would be run.

Taking a Stand

The Tcimpidis case touched off a nationwide debate among lawyers, bulletin-board operators, and others concerned about regulation of telecommunications. On one side are those who advocate stringent laws preventing fraudulent use of the technology. On the other side are those who argue for the protection of individual liberties.

Mike Cane, author of The Computer Phone Book, which lists and evaluates many of the BBSes in North America, comes down on the side of individual liberties while recognizing the need to curtail fraudulent use. Cane objects to the way in which the Tcimpidis case was handled. "I have no objection to PacTel combatting fraud—all businesses have the right to protect their property," he says. "I object to the invasive means they utilize and their utter ignorance and insensitivity in discharging their obligations as a public utility."

The difficult task that remains is to protect the rights of all parties and educate those involved about their rights. Paul Bernstein thinks that BBSes are a powerful medium for distributing legal services and advice to a community of people who otherwise might not be able to afford it. And he would like to use the technology itself to deal with the

issues. Bernstein says, "I'd like to see government and the people involved set up some kind of communication-maybe a BBS-and start a dialogue to find a solution to this, short of Gestapo tactics."

Consequently, Bernstein and other sysops in the Chicago area have formed the National Association of Bulletin Board System Operators (NABBSO) to "protect the public and our constitutional rights of free speech and the free expression of ideas."

Ken Phillips, of the Committee of Corporate Telecommunciations Users, thinks the question of electronic free speech was brought to a head with the Tcimpidis case. He'd like to see a set of guidelines established "so those persons who choose to offer these facilities can do so without fear that they're going to be whisked away for events that they neither promote nor encourage, or in many instances don't have any knowledge of. At the same time, they need to feel that their privacy

Phillips urges all who use telecommunications services to voice their opinions. "Those who keep quiet will be kept quiet," he maintains. "Communications technology has become so complex and has such a short halflife that regulators, legislators, and lawyers rarely have a more than skin-deep understanding of what it is that they are regulating." He encourages users of bulletin boards and other telecommunications systems to write to their representatives in Washington, opposing all attempts to regulate communications.

According to Morgan Chu, "Traditional legal principles of privacy and free speech, with some modification or qualification because of the Electronic Age, should still apply, whether it's a bulletin board system, a database, or anything else."

What those modifications and qualifications turn out to be remains to be established. In the end, we have a long tradition of free speech to uphold. If we succeed, we can reap the benefits of unprecedented communications access. No one can predict the consequences if we fail.



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POPULAR COMPUTING

COVER STORY AT&T'S MICRO WARS

Continued from page 67—

"We weren't being second-guessed as much as we might have been before," Greenbaum says gleefully of those heady days when the new machine was taking shape. "We were allowed to make decisions at the lower levels that should be made at the lower levels."

But bizarre remnants of the old AT&T superstructure forced some mystifying and seemingly unwise moves. While AT&T was streamlining procedure, it was still hampered by bureaucracy. Take, for example, the decision to use Motorola's 68010 microprocessor in the new machine.

AT&T manufactured the more powerful WE-32000, but that chip was still proprietary, not sold in the open market. The company could not use it in any product that would be manufactured externally—it couldn't release important specifications about the WE-32000 to Convergent Technologies and thus couldn't incorporate it into the new computer.

Now—unless the Unix PC is redesigned (which is unlikely, to say the least)—AT&T will be dependent upon Motorola for its central processor, a potentially costly legacy of the AT&T bureaucracy.

At the outset, the new microcomputer being developed was to be a "Unix box," one that would benefit from the multiuser, multitasking capabilities of that AT&T-owned op-

erating system.

The decision, while predictable, created overwhelming problems. Unix was developed at the Bell Labs Computing Science Research Center in the early 1970s as an environment for professional programmers. While computer professionals find it easy to work with, it is impenetrable to newcomers, who must learn scores if not hundreds of commands that mix alphanumeric keystrokes with slashes in a most confusing way. What Unix has in its favor is the ability to sector a computer's memory, allowing a user to perform several functions concurrently. It also permits multiple users to access a single computer system through terminals, managing files in an arcane but cosmically sensible manner. The challenge to those designing the new machine was to take the best of Unix and to lose the worst.

"If we took the Unix designed for professional programmers and tried to move it out to the workstation for the average professional to use, we'd be nuts," Edwards says bluntly.

To achieve its task, the committee agreed to give the new PC a mouse.

is the first microcomputer to make Unix easy to use, a coup for which its designers will certainly get widespread credit.

Clicking the mouse would execute commands and functions, in a way similar to what Apple had done on its Macintosh. The group also assigned Carol Furchner, a former Princeton University psychology professor who joined Bell Labs in 1980, the job of designing an interface that would make the command structure of Unix invisible.

In the end Furchner and her colleagues created a menu-driven system that allows users to tap into the power without having to know a single Unix command. While the machine isn't the first microcomputer to use Unix, it is the first to make it accessible to neophytes, a coup for which Furchner and her colleagues will get widespread credit.

Not only did AT&T want to make a computer that was easy to use, but the company also wanted a computer that reflected its rich history as a communications empire. So in addition to designing three phone connections into the machine, the committee included in its operating system the most complete telephone capabilities ever seen on a microcomputer (see sidebar on page 66).

To complete the package, AT&T added a new Personal Terminal (for voice/data communications) and the STARLAN network to link its terminals, Unix PCs, 6300s, minicomputers, and IBM PCs through existing phone lines.

Poised for Battle

Already, AT&T has proclaimed the new machine a winner. "By taking a high-powered, pretty sophisticated piece of office gear and making it very easy to use, we have for the first time brought real power to the desk of the average office worker," says AT&T's Boyd.

But other challenges remain. So far there is little software for the machine-28 packages will be available when the Unix PC is introduced, with several more to be released within 90 days. Convergent has written a Wang-like word processor that will be bundled with the computer. Microsoft has ported its fine MS-Word product and the Multiplan spreadsheet, and Ashton-Tate is modifying its dBASE III to run on the Unix PC. AT&T also promises electronic-mail software, several business graphics and accounting packages, as well as versions of Microsoft BASIC, C, Pascal, and COBOL. Lotus, however, has no plans at this time to convert 1-2-3 and Symphony for the Unix PC.

Indeed, the AT&T Unix PC is poised to outsell Apple in the corporate marketplace, and it is also the weapon best situated to counteract IBM's PC AT. The AT&T machine, in comparable configuration, sells for several hundred dollars less than the PC AT. It also has a more powerful central processor and is potentially able to address more RAM.

But software is the AT&T machine's Achilles' heel. "Ultimately," says Boyd, "the real success of this machine will depend on the application software that is written for this system and others like it."

There are other problems. One is IBM's unquestioned dominance in the data processing departments of the Fortune 2000. AT&T has not yet gained presence in these depart-

ments, and the company's attempt to do so will be a major challenge.

Another problem, at least according to AT&T, is continued government regulation that prevents the company from competing on equal footing with IBM. For example, IBM—which faced off squarely against AT&T by acquiring Rolm—is permitted to package telephone switching services with office computers. Under current regulations, AT&T is not, although it is battling the Federal Communications Commission to rescind such restrictions.

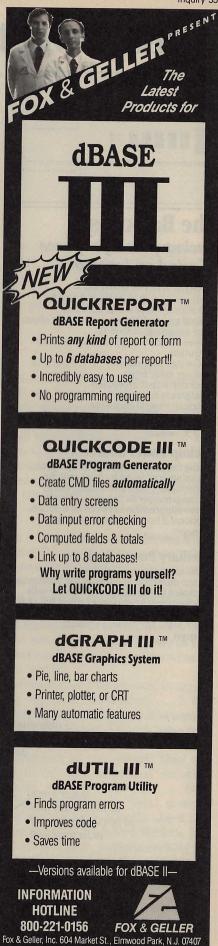
IBM's imposing dominance, the regulatory problems, and a historical lack of AT&T marketing savvy have many convinced that no matter how good the new Unix PC is, AT&T has a long series of hard battles ahead. The company could ultimately succeed in the corporate marketplace. But that success certainly won't happen this year, and many industry observers maintain that it might not happen until the end of 1986. Right now AT&T's immediate task is just to get into the marketplace.

In Morristown, New Jersey, a man with his jacket off and his shirtsleeves rolled could never be happy with such a small victory.

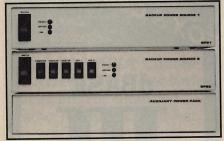
To anybody else, the odds might seem insurmountable. In a competitive environment, there is no greater foe than IBM. But James Edwards has The Power, and across the land his troops, 6000 strong, are well positioned and well armed. He dreams of better weapons and plans for ever more sophisticated products. He's forging new strategies: a promising alliance for a Unix standard in Europe, an announcement of a version of Unix for IBM machines.

In truth, more hangs in the balance than just the spoils of war. There is corporate pride, the legacy of all that AT&T once was and the promise of all it still might be. The Unix PC is a harbinger of the intense conviction with which AT&T will battle IBM for its pride.

"I think we have our act together," Edwards says, his jaw set hard, eyes afire. "We think we have a way of being very successful here, and that's what we're all about."



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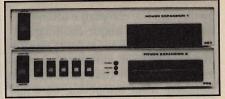
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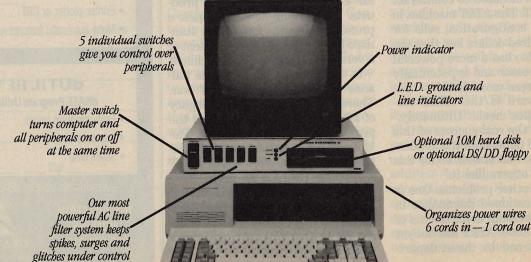
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REACTIONS

A showcase of comments, kudos, outcries, opinions, gripes, and grumblings

EPSON QX-10: SUCCESS OR FAILURE?

SCORES OF EPSON COMPUTER owners wrote in response to our February cover story, "The Rising Star of Epson," by West Coast Editor Jonathan Sacks, about the new Epson QX-16 computer and the proprietary software package Valdocs 2.0.

Many of the letter writers took offense at a single line in the article that, in explaining the history of Epson computers, said: "... the company's one desktop computer to date—the QX-10—can only be classified as a failure." Most also praised Epson's efforts to make a computer that could be used by people without any computer knowledge.

I have owned an Epson QX-10 for more than a year and have found its numerous features useful and rewarding. I am looking forward to Valdocs 2.0 to make a good computer even better. To dismiss such an excellent system as a "failure" and a "bad joke" does a disservice to your readers, potential buyers, and the microcomputer field as a whole.

STANLEY M. GOLDSTEIN MINNEAPOLIS, MN

This kind of prejudicial doggerel has plagued Epson computers and Valdocs from the start. Does Sacks work for Big Blue?

Sacks states that the QX-10 was a failure. Perhaps in terms of market share and IBM figures this is accurate. Certainly the reliability of the QX-10 is superlative. My machine has never been down.

J. BRITTEN MILLER JR. WALESKA, GA As a QX-10 owner since September 1983, I would like to know what Sacks has in mind when he says the QX-10 is a failure. Does he mean it is a commercial failure . . . it hasn't sold very well? That might be, and too bad for the market. But if he means that it is a failure as a machine, he is simply wrong. It is a splendid computer—and that goes for its maligned Valdocs, too.

J. DAVID SAPIR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

It seems to be a fad for computer industry insiders to denigrate the Epson QX-10 hardware and Valdocs software. The Epson QX/Valdocs package is just too good and too easy for real people to use, to satisfy the ego-tripping hackers.

J. C. TREAGER GENERAL MANAGER LIMBACH AIRCRAFT ENGINES TULSA, OK

I have owned my QX-10 since October 1983 and... have used it in various ways in over a year's time with absolutely no regrets and, incidentally no repairs.

Valdocs is, granted, slow; however, its ease of use far outweighs its slowness for those of us who do our thinking at the keyboard. In spite of its slowness, Valdocs saves me time as it leaves me free to think about my reports and records rather than how to make the computer work.

JO MURPHY HYLAND VENTURA, CA

I have been satisfied with Chris Rutkowski's efforts with the original Valdocs and appreciate the improvements with each new release. Epson has upgraded at no charge to the original owners.

I find that Valdocs is far easier to

use than the word-processing software that comes with the \$8000 Data General computer in our office. No codes to memorize, no computer jargon to muddle over with Valdocs. BOB LINDBORG

GREAT FALLS, MT

... Mr. Sacks writes that Epson officials "in ignoring the lessons of history [seem] doomed to repeat their embarrasing failures." Given a more realistic perspective, he might well have written instead, "The Epson QX-16 is a further step in the evolution of what may be the most usable word-processing instrument in the business." NIEL GLIXON GREAT NECK, NY

As a technically oriented, noncomputer-literate consultant, frustrated in repeated attempts to join the computer revolution, I was attracted to the QX-10 by its advertised operational simplicity. Despite occasional problems due to my inexperience, I was soon able to peform all of the functions for which I had purchased the system.

However, as I progressed in applying my new capabilities . . . I became impatient with the slowness of Valdocs functions. Though sales personnel acknowledged the Valdocs limitations at the outset, they assured me that improved versions would soon be provided . . . One year later, however, local dealers were unable to be specific about the availability of improved Valdocs. My letters to Epson America seeking information on this matter and advice about occasional glitches have been ignored.

If there is a failure here, and there is, it is the failure of Epson America and its dealers to provide after-sales

READER K

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	THOUSAND HOW BEEFALL	(Sept 98)

RESULTS FOR MARCH

Our contributing editors pulled a coup in the March issue. Four of the top five rated articles were regular monthly columns, according to our Reader Feedback. Ask Popular, which has been inching steadily up the popularity ladder for months, finally took the gold.

- 1. ASK POPULAR Ciarcia, Weiner
- 2. RANDOM ACCESS Various Authors
- 3. COMPAQ DESKTOP Summers
- **4.** BOOK REVIEWS Nicita, Petrusha, Hinshaw
- 5. MICRO JOURNAL Levy

REACTIONS LETTERS

support to a very fine product, the QX-10.

E.W. NORRIS
SAN ANTONIO, TX

The QX-10 is a failure.

It is a failure in the marketplace, having captured less than a one percent marketshare since its introduction. And it is a failure as a computer because it has never fulfilled its promised potential. That doesn't mean the computer doesn't have a fine screen or a wonderful keyboard (as I noted in the article). It doesn't mean there aren't good reasons for liking it. It just means that as a marketable product, it is doomed (which is why Epson is replacing it with the QX-16).

As I write this, Valdocs 2.0 remains unavailable. So, too, does the QX-16. When I called Epson America, they told me the release date for both was now "early spring." Maybe by the time you read this, both will be here—late again.

It's nice to see that Epson has some loyal users. I, too, am an Epson QX-10 owner (I bought mine shortly after the machine was released), and I differ from many of you who wrote letters only in that I no longer buy off on Epson's promises. The company has repeatedly failed to deliver, and it has repeatedly failed to respond to the demands of an ever-more sophisticated market. And that's very sad.

I don't deny that the QX-10 and Valdocs 1.18 (the last dependable released version) are easy to use and even usable, and those of you who love the computer have every right to defend it.

But the market has changed radically since the development of the QX-10 and Valdocs. Simply put, the world has passed it by. It is a Model T in a world of Porsches, without, of course, the value of antiquity.

Chris Rutkowski's was a noble effort that has reached an ignoble end. I join with all who praise him for trying and hope that he refocuses his boundless energies and continues his quest to make computers accessible to the masses.

Valdocs 2.0 and the Epson QX-16, however, hold little promise. The

package adds up to too much (money), too little (power), too late. The new Epson machine—unless its price is radically lower than proposed—deserves to die an ignominious death. Let us hope that in the future Epson will use its vast resources to develop a machine that matters.

—J.S.

MBC-555 Book Address

In our February review of the Sanyo MBC-555, author Terrance Geary opened a can of worms when he mentioned Fred Zurofsky's book MBC-555 Series Personal Computer Handbook, which, Geary points out, fills in the information gaps and corrects the errors that pepper Sanyo's User's Guide. Owners rushed to their bookstores, only to be further frustrated by retailers who couldn't obtain Zurofsky's book. Fred Zurofsky has supplied us with forms to order the book from him, or you can write directly to Computer User Services, 230 Anderson St., Hackensack, NJ 07601; (201) 343-2590.

Correction

In our March cover story on Money Management Software, we printed a chart of mid-range management software packages with icons representing the features of each. However, a paste-up error resulted in an incorrect listing of features for the last two packages. The two lines of icons were combined and inserted next to the BPI Personal Accounting package, leaving a yawning blank space next to the PC/PFP II and PC/Tax Cut packages. BPI Personal Accounting actually has only checkbook balancing, check writing, and budgeting capabilities, while PC/ PFP II and PC/Tax Cut have all those as well as graphics and income tax adjuncts.

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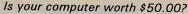
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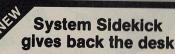
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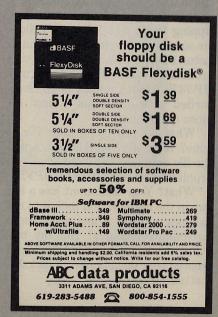
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It Isn't Easy

here was a riot at my office yesterday. I think I'm partly to blame, although I didn't mean to incite a riot. I thought we were happily making our agency a leader in the application of new technology.

I should back up to explain that I work for a fairly small government agency that finally allowed itself the luxury of hiring one computer person—me. The other people in the office are civil engineers, economists, and sociologists. Being well versed in mainframe use, I was not very excited when personal computers started to

arrive, a few at a time, in

the office. Enthusiasm was

high, though, because everyone thought the new machines would be easy to use and fun, too.

All micros are not alike, of course, least of all the ones in our office. Some have 64K bytes on the motherboard, others have 256K bytes. Two of our machines were purchased before double-sided drives were available, so now we have four machines, each with one double- and one single-sided drive. It's a little confusing that the single drives are on the right in two of the machines and on the left in the other two, but they are marked.

Four machines are currently sharing a Corvus hard disk. These machines, of course, must run DOS 1.1 until we get the DOS 2.0 Corvus upgrade. The newer machines all have STB multifunction boards, but three of the older computers have AST boards and my machine has a

A small mob of frustrated users opens a computer specialist's eyes



Quad board. You just have to remember what you can and can't do where, right? It's easy!

Or at least so I thought. But a storm was brewing while I was busily downloading mainframe creations, zipping them into Personal Editor for surgery, whipping them through Lotus 1-2-3 for finishing touches, and producing wonderful plots on my HP-7470A (with option 001). Bombarded with questions, I fired off more questions:

"What do you mean your file is gone? What did you do? You copied the file onto another disk? That's no problem. You used *DISKCOPY*?!"

"What? Your document has a big gap in the middle? You took it to my machine to print it and made some last-minute changes? But my machine was running under 1.1 and you created your document on a disk formatted for 2.0!"

"What do you mean your disk is no good? That's a single-sided drive you're putting a double-sided floppy in!"

As my patience waned, so did the thoroughness of my answers: "Look at the screen—it tells you what to do... Read the documentation... Ask Tom, Dick, or Harry."

And I guess I didn't do much better with the "how do you do this" questions: "It's easy! Just strip off the control characters with the Wordstar-to-DOS translator, then use Crosstalk to send it to the word-processing center. Oh, and if you use the Datakit instead of the Hayes, you can transfer at 4800 baud."

I didn't notice the faint hum in the distance until it became a chant. The words became clearer as the mob got closer: "It isn't easy. It isn't easy! IT ISN'T EASY! IT ISN'T EASY!

When the air cleared, I recognized some sobering facts about human beings and computers. Not everyone, it seems, can learn to use microcomputers easily or even wants to. Most people would learn faster, too, if all the hardware and peripherals were the same.

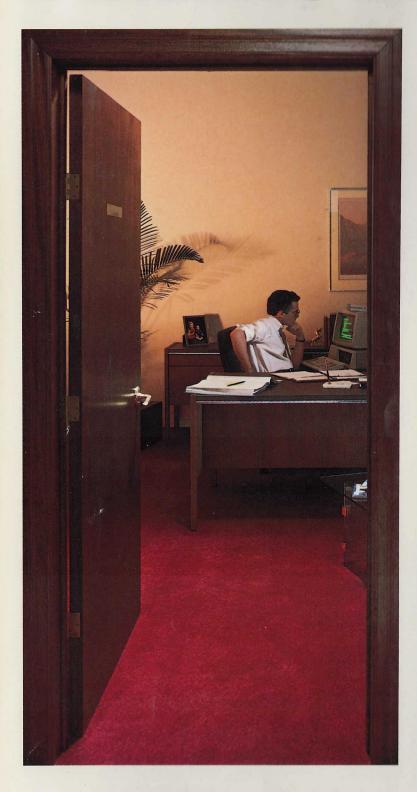
I also realized that on-screen tutorials can't react to high anxiety levels. Employees should be trained by people, not floppy disks.

And when the hum in the distance becomes a chant, get a key and lock your door!

-MARILYN V. FLEMING

Marilyn V. Fleming has been a computer professional with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for 13 years.

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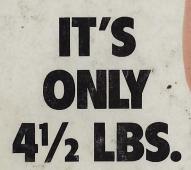


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ThinkTank outline processing software is available for IBM Personal Computers and 100% compatibles, with 256K or more, Texas Instruments Professional and Pro-Lite Computers (\$195); in two versions for Apple Macintosh, ThinkTank 128 (\$145), ThinkTank 512 (\$245); and for the Apple II family (\$150).

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